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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Europe's Talk Is of Disarming

Italy Proposes 4-Power Plan

U. S. Avoids Political Tie-Ups

British Seek America's Cup

Germany Punishes Assailants

High Liquor Tax Holds Danger

EXPRESSIONS from European nations indicate that disarmament, still a very live subject, is to be attacked vigorously from new angles. American Ambassador Norman H. Davis's declaration that the United States has no political alignments and will avoid such, leads to programs which omit it for the present. Italy would attempt an arms understanding under the four-power pact of Britain, France and Germany with itself. France opposes on the ground that the four-power pact is outside the framework of the League. Germany is understood to favor parleys under the four-power pact if held away from Geneva. Germany is widely blamed for withdrawing—But hope grows that its act may actually hasten a real disarmament understanding.

¶ Premier Daladier replies in the French Chamber to Chancellor Hitler. If Germany is really ready to destroy its arms down to the last machine gun, he demands, why will it not accept a plan which could assure effective disarmament? Sir John Simon returns to London to start a vigorous program to bring Germany back into the disarmament fold. He believes Chancellor Hitler was too quick in refusing the offer in the Simon speech of Saturday concerning a common list of prohibited arms for all countries. Salient points of the offer will be embodied in a new statement—Simon would convince Berlin it is really equality of arms for Germany that is being proposed.

¶ The Washington Administration clarifies the position taken by American Ambassador Davis at Geneva. It indicates not only that it will not participate in efforts to bring Germany back into the Disarmament Conference, but that it is under no moral obligation to join with other nations in steps to bring Germany to account should it undertake to rearm in spite of the Versailles Treaty. The solidarity of Washington with Britain and France has related only to the program for arms reduction. The intimations re-echo the Ambassador's statement—The United States has high disarmament hopes, but no political commitments.

¶ Britain will meet the United States once more in yacht races for the America's Cup. The Royal Yacht Squadron of London files a formal challenge with the New York Yacht Club, with T. O. M. Sopwith's "Endeavor," being built at Gosport, as contender. The yacht is of all-steel construction, similar to the "Valsheda," which made a fine showing at Cowes. There have been 15 challenges for the famous trophy since 1850, 14 matches and 40 races, the United States winning every match and 37 of the races—What memories of the great yachtsman Sir Thomas Lipton arise!

¶ Germany metes punishment to Nazi storm troopers who recently attacked visiting Americans. The two trooper assailants of Roland Velz of Connecticut, who failed to salute a swastika emblem, are found guilty of battery in a speed court and sentenced to six months. The action follows Secretary of State Hull's demand for punishment of numerous offending troopers for whom the Nazi Government had extended apologies and promises of penalties. German newspapers make a reasonable request—They want visiting foreigners informed that the swastika is now Germany's official emblem.

¶ Fifteen nations send librarians to meet with the American Library Association at Chicago. Mostly Europe uses the public library as an aid to productive scholarship and research, but many countries use it to diffuse popular education. Libraries in largest American cities should have one and one-half books to lend for each citizen; cities between 200,000 and 10,000 need two books per capita; cities under 10,000, three books. To buy and maintain these books $1 per capita tax should be levied. Librarians see vast changes coming—Fiction readers may even have to pay a rental fee.

¶ The Rockefeller-Fosdick-Scott survey of prospective American liquor conditions goes drastically into taxes. The total annual liquor tax under the report's suggestions would be, $700,000,000. Such taxes used to fall most heavily on the consumer of lowest income. The report believes the major part should be so adjusted to manufacturer and retailer that it cannot be passed on readily to the consumer. The temptation to load the liquor trade with all deficits must be resisted. Taxes should be for social regulation more than revenue—Overtaxing will keep the bootlegger in business at the old stand.

Scheduled for Next Head of Librarians

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Miss Gracia A. Countryman

Libraries Playing Important Part In Recovery Scheme

Spread NRA Information and Provide Reading for New Leisure

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 17—Faced with changed conditions, the American Library Association, meeting here in its fifty-fifth annual convention, redefined the purpose of libraries in modern times, restated standards and then undertook to determine the rôle of public libraries in the New Deal.

That the library has an important part to play simply in spreading information about the NRA was emphasized by speakers. It has an even larger function in helping people to use the new leisure which industry is giving them under the codes, Mr. Harry Miller Lydenberg of the New York Public Library said in his presidential address to the association last night.

"The workaday world certainly has at its command leisure, freedom from servitude to the daily task, undreamed of not so long ago," Mr. Lydenberg said. "We all long for 'more time.' A fortunate few put it to profitable use when the boon is granted. Our whole educational system has been aimed at action, leisure being merely a passing incident between two spasms of effort. The new day is gradually bringing before us the necessity for adjustment to this new responsibility of leisure.

Importance of Libraries

"Educators undoubtedly will recognize soon their responsibility in face of these new phases of social life, and it is our duty to see that they understand fully how important a part the library can play in this readjustment.

"A change certainly has come: a new vision has been seen. But interpret and explain it as you will, never do you find a prophet who dreams of a world without books, without contact with those records of what has been said and done and thought in the past. It is certainly a better world in which to do library work."

The new statement of the objectives of public libraries as presented by the American Library Association committee to revise public library standards and adopted yesterday emphasizes the library's social function.

"The public library," the statement begins, "is maintained by a democratic society in order that every man, woman and child may have the means of self-education and recreational reading. The library provides materials for education, and advice in their use. It diffuses information and ideas necessary to the present welfare and future advancement of a community. It strengthens and extends appreciation of the cultural and spiritual values of life. It offers opportunities for constructive use of the new leisure."

Standards of personnel, circulation and finance, reasonably attainable in the present period, were

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[With French Translation]
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Things Present

For a better understanding of the situation in Europe, read "Equality—the First Step," the first editorial.

Attention, garden lovers: One of the world's outstanding garden authorities says that "everyone who calls himself a gardener should have a compost heap." Perhaps, then, you had better read the article on the subject, on the Home Building and Gardening page.

Have you heard about "wall newspapers"? The project is described in an important article on the Progress in Education page. See to it that your child's teacher gets a marked copy.

Your friend who is studying French will thank you for drawing to his attention the article and its translation on the Home Forum page.

Ad-O-Grams, beginning today, will appear on Tuesdays, the Letter Puzzles making their appearance on Fridays.

And Things to Come

Wednesday brings Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Come Play, another adventure with the illustrious Roger Pilgrim Scroggins, and another typewriter drawing.

Labor Moving Back to Jobs In Steady Flow

Pay Rolls Add Names of 620,000 Workers in September Alone

Report Not Complete

Wage Gain of $10,000,000 Over August Shown in Factories and Stores

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 — The sixth consecutive month for employment and pay-roll increases for American workers was reached in September, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, pointed out today with the announcement of the return of more than 620,000 to work last month in 17 industrial and business groups.

Nearly $64,000,000 has been added to the salary check of this group in this six-month interval. This increased buying power, the Secretary of Labor declared, undoubtedly should have effect on the general business situation. Approximately $10,000,000 more was paid out in weekly pay envelopes in September than in August.

More than 2,700,000 workers in the group surveyed have gone back to work since March. Approximately 200,000 found employment in the manufacturing industries of the country in September and a slightly larger number were reëmployed in retail establishments.

Increase on Rail Lines

The return of nearly two-thirds of a million persons to work in September, Miss Perkins said, "does not represent the total number of persons who were returned to employment in all branches of industry. The industries surveyed each month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics normally employ about 20,000,000 of the 49,000,000 gainful workers of the country."

In addition to the increases recorded by the bureau, reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission show an increase of 16,000 workers on class 1 railroads between August and September; data on public road construction show a gain of about 35,000 workers; agriculture normally employs more workers in September than in August. Increases in employment resulting from public works contracts have not yet begun to show up in the September figures, but would probably be an important favorable factor in the October picture.

Seasonal gains in canning accounted for an addition of 70,000 workers to that industry in September. More than 20,000 workers each were reëmployed in the wholesale trade and the building construction industries.

Gain For Chain Stores

Comparing the changes in employment and pay rolls over a year interval, it was shown that the level of employment in September, 1933, is 26.3 per cent above the level of the September, 1932,, employment index and pay rolls showed a gain of 39.9 per cent.

Miss Perkins called attention to the fact that chain stores reported an increase of 15 per cent in employment between September, 1932, and September, 1933, while department stores reported an increase of only 2 per cent, indicating, she said, that the cheaper stores are receiving the patronage first.

The dry cleaning business, she pointed out, has been on the upgrade, indicating that one of the first things a reëmployed family does is to get itself "spruced up." An interesting commentary on the American people, she said, is the fact that the laundry business has held up well all during the slump.

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War Debt Revision Indorsed By Leading Farm Journals

Final Figures in the Monitor Survey on Question Show 112 Papers of All Classes in Favor of Reduction and 39 for Full Payment

Farm journals contributing to The Christian Science Monitor's survey of press war debt opinion, show a majority of eight to three in support of downward revision. Their verdict derives its significance through challenging the widespread belief that American farmers on the whole stand for payment in full of the war debts.

It records a growing conviction on the part of the farm group that what the Government collects on war debts subtracts from what they can sell of farm products abroad. Beginnings of this trend were evidenced more than a year ago, when The Christian Science Monitor quoted editorially from farm opinions favoring revision. Today, according to the evidence of the survey, it appears to be an established fact.

Recapitulation of Survey

Farm periodicals:	
Downward revision	8
Payment in full	3
Individual papers:	
Downward revision	58
Payment in full	12
Chain group papers:	
Downward revision (Gannett, Scripps-Howard, Paul Block)	46
Payment in full (W. R. Hearst)	24
Total in survey	151

Contributing farm journals were impartially selected to give a sample of farmer opinion. They claim a total circulation of about 1,500,000. Following are the replies:

Mr. J. B. Stern, publisher of the **Southern Farmer**, submitted this statement: "If it was within my power I would, with one stroke, cancel every war debt. This country does not need blood money."

The **Progressive Farmer** from Raleigh, N. C., points out the interest of the cotton grower in revision. "In a typical southern state, the annual payments on war debts would reduce our Federal tax payments only .12 cents a year per capita; while if a revived foreign trade added 4½ cents a pound to cotton prices, that would give us $12 a year per capita.

"If, in order to promote international peace and recovery, England, France and Italy (who gave 13,000,000 in World War dead and wounded against our 360,000, and also suffered vastly more financially) have set an example of forgiveness by reducing German reparations from $36,000,000,000 to less than $1,000,000,000, why cannot we also make some similar contribution to international peace, forgiveness and prosperity?"

From Mr. Burt Wermuth, manager of the **Michigan Farmer**, comes this statement: "Inasmuch as both the United States and the countries of Europe will profit financially, politically and morally from an early adjustment of these debts to a basis on which payment can be consummated within a reasonable number of years, we believe the United States as a creditor nation should be disposed to make the condition of settlement adaptable to the financial circumstances of her creditors."

The **California Cultivator** sends a statement, written by Mr. W. R.

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Formal Challenge For America's Cup Sent New York Y.C.

Royal Yacht Squadron Picks Endeavor to Race for the Trophy

LONDON, Oct. 17 (AP)—The Royal Yacht Squadron announced, today, that it had filed a formal challenge with the New York Yacht Club for the America's Cup, famous yachting trophy which the late Sir Thomas J. Lipton tried so long to win for England. The challenging yacht is T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavor, now being built at Gosport.

Charles Nicholson, famous boat designer and builder, who drew the plans for two of the Lipton Shamrocks, fourth and fifth, has designed Endeavor.

It is understood the new yacht is of all-steel construction and constructed along the same lines as the all-steel Valsheda, owned by W. L. Stephenson, which made such a fine showing at Cowes last summer. Nicholson and Camper are the builders.

The last challenge for the America's Cup was in 1930 when Harold S. Vanderbilt, at the helm of Enterprise, defeated the fifth of the line of Shamrocks in four straight races off Newport, R. I., Sept. 13, 15, 17 and 18, setting a new record for a 30-mile triangular course in the final race of 3h. 10m. 13s.

The history of the America's Cup goes back over 80 years to 1850 when a group of American yachtsmen took the schooner America to England and defeated the pick of the English craft to win the squadron cup. In 1857 the five surviving mem-

Stress on Speed In NRA Declared Threatening Jobs

Whole Machine Liable to Break Down, Textile Man Warns

The jobs of millions of reëmployed workers in industry are threatened by a growing over-emphasis on "speed" toward recovery, according to one of New England's foremost textile experts.

To Mr. Robert Amory, of Nashua, N. H., the story of the goose that laid the golden eggs attains new significance in the light of efforts to load on more and more improvements before the recovery machine has worked out of its original stiffness.

The Nashua authority, held responsible for the increased minimum wage in textiles, issued his challenge to growing code complications at a meeting today sponsored by the Consumers' League of Massachusetts.

"I have never been quite sure," he said, "whether inflation raises wages or whether artificial raising of wages and prices causes inflation. One thing I am sure is that the two go together.

"The danger is that NRA sponsors will try to force recovery still faster and too far ahead of natural progress by too great shortening of hours and raising of hourly wages."

He commented enthusiastically on the forward movement in the cotton textile industry. Here, he said, 140,000 workers have been reëmployed with an increase in pay rolls of more than $13,000,000 a month, a higher total than 1929.

Mr. Amory asked his audience to think in terms of relief funds to catch the full import of this tremendous step toward recovery. Increased wages of $168,000,000 a year in only a single industry! To the farmer goes $131,000,000 more a year from a processing tax. Then there are large sums, he explained, from the floor tax on cotton grade also going to help the farmer.

These huge sums must be passed along to the consumer in the form of higher prices on cotton goods. Into this picture enters the man who has not materially benefited by the NRA. Here Mr. Amory detected the working of a hardship which may cause decreased consumption. Already, he pointed out, increased prices "have lost us our exports markets almost completely."

From this he inferred that the recovery machine is approaching the straining point. A further decrease in hours with a corresponding climb in wages, he held, would be liable, at least, to burn out the bearings.

As a safeguard against complicated codes, Mr. Amory would have industry adopt the attitude that nothing should be introduced except to cut out abuses. By abuses, he meant recognized bad social practices.

"I feel so strongly," he concluded, "that the NRA movement is of such great permanent benefit that I beg of its friends to remain patient, to realize how much is being accomplished, and not to load on so many improvements as to endanger the main movement."

Pension of $100,000 Annually Given Retired Chase Bank Head

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP) — When Mr. Albert H. Wiggin retired early this year as chairman of the Chase National Bank, he left behind a job paying $202,000 a year and bonuses; but the bank's executive committee voted to give him $100,000 annually for life.

He told about it today in the Senate stock market investigation in answer to questions by Mr. Ferdinand Pecora—committee counsel—and Senator James Couzens (R.) of Michigan.

For a long time in the semifilled Senate caucus room the examination had dwelt on details of the bank's affairs and those of its affiliate, the Chase Securities Corporation.

Mr. Wiggin named Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr., as the largest stockholder of the bank, but did not mention the amount held.

He told of more than $6,000,000,000 in securities being handled by the corporation, with 5.68 per cent in default.

Found Only Enthusiasm

It was developed that before adoption of the $100,000-a-year resolution, Mr. Wiggin had discussed his prospective retirement and the question of pay with members of the committee concerned.

"Did you find any dissension."

"On the contrary, enthusiasm."

Before the hearing started, Mr. Pecora said he had directed his New York staff to serve subpœnas at once on six or seven of the biggest members of the New York Exchange, to compel them to furnish their records.

He planned to announce the names after being notified the subœnas had been served.

This action was taken, Mr. Pecora said, as a result of the refusal of the exchange to submit a questionnaire to its members.

In time, he said, subpœnas would be served on all exchange members.

Mr. Wiggin told of the organization of the Chase Securities Corporation in 1917, as a dividend to the stockholders of the bank. It had a capital of $2,500,000, but in 1930

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Norwegian Elections Bring Out 18 Parties

OSLO, Norw., Oct. 17 (AP)—Candidates of 18 parties participated Oct. 15 in the first general elections in Norway in three years.

A new party in the field is the National Union Party, whose leader is Maj. Vidkun Quisling, formerly a Cabinet member, who has been described in the press as "Norway's strong man," and "Norway's Hitler." He has directed a vigorous attack against the Labor and Communist Parties. His entry into today's election resulted in a split in the three dominant parties, and in consequence there was some likelihood that the Labor Party—the fourth large group—might benefit. The Conservatives and Agrarians have been fighting the Liberals.

Millions Going For Butter And Beef to Needy

Not Less Than 9,000,000 Pounds of Former Will Be Bought Monthly

Will Use Up Surplus

$15,000,000 Provided—Huge Cattle Purchases Promise Beef Again on Table

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—Roast beef and plenty of butter for their bread will be the first treats for the needy under the farm surplus purchase plan of the new Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.

The corporation, recently formed with the dual purpose of raising farm prices by reducing surpluses and providing food for the hungry unemployed, will purchase immediately not less than 9,000,000 pounds of butter a month and substantial quantities of beef under arrangements worked out by Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, and Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. Approximately 100,000,0000 pounds of pork is already being distributed by the Relief Administration.

The Treasury Department has allocated $10,000,000 for the purchase of butter. The necessary funds, amounting to $15,000,000, are to be jointly provided from relief funds and processing taxes.

"Needy persons on our relief rolls in many communities," Mr. Hopkins said in announcing the corporation's plans, "have not been supplied with sufficient meat and butter, while cattle, dairy and hog growers are suffering from poor markets."

A huge surplus of butter, estimated at 70,000,000 pounds, is largely responsible for the low price the farmer gets for his product. This will be considerably reduced when the corporation steps in. At the present price of 21 cents a pound, the corporation's $15,000,000 expenditure would be enough to wipe out the whole butter surplus.

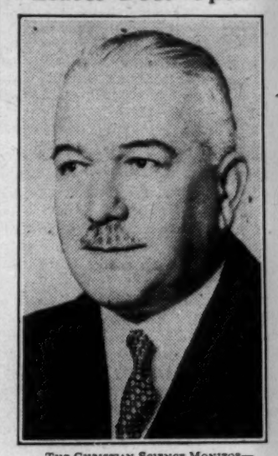
Cattle prices are extremely low at the present time. Beef prices declined from $3.97 a 100 pounds in July, to $3.79 in August, and $3.61 in September. These low prices are attributed to the fact that farmers are not stocking up with feeder cattle because of the uncertainty of the market.

"Heavy purchases, largely of cows, will tend to reduce the potential capacity of herds of range cattle, thus cutting not only into the current surplus but also helping to forestall continuance into the future of the present market conditions," Mr. Hopkins said.

That the emergency relief administration's pork is not acceptable to the employed in all sections has come to light in a letter from Mr. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Fusion candidate for Mayor of New York, who states that the Jewish population of his city is so large that the relief authorities there would have little use for pork and would prefer beef instead.

British Move to Bring Reich Back Into Fold; Germany Is Receptive

Leaves Door Open



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Baron Constantin von Neurath

London Statement Will Show Concessions Made to Germany

Inequality Is Denied

Reich Held to Be Sending Out Feelers for Amity With France

European peace is not so irrevocably lost to view as the breach at Geneva at first seemed to indicate. At any rate Britain is at work repairing the damage and Germany indicates that the damage is repairable. A restatement of Britain's arms plan and an effort to unify the view of the heavily armed powers is the basis of London's action.

Berlin, for its part, announced it will consider any serious proposals for disarmament on the basis of equality, while an obvious suggestion of better relations with France in the recent Hitler speech has not escaped notice. Meanwhile Washington clearly warns all concerned that it will not mingle in European political quarrels. Disarmament is its only business in Geneva.

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 17—With the return of Sir John Simon, Foreign Minister, who arrived here from Geneva today, the British Government hopes to start a determined effort to bring Germany back into the disarmament fold from which it broke out so suddenly on Saturday.

With this end in view it is proposed that there should be a clear, concise statement as to what precisely Sir John offered Germany in his speech at Geneva, Saturday. For in the opinion of Downing Street, the other powers made a considerable advance toward meeting Germany halfway.

Particular importance is attached to a phrase in Sir John's speech in which he spoke of the "application to all countries of a common list of prohibited arms." It is pointed out that if such a list is to be established within a reasonable period—Sir John tentatively suggested eight years—it would obviously be illogical to give Germany the right to types of weapons today which the Allies at present possess, but which they are shortly going to abandon.

It is thought that in the heat engendered by Herr Hitler's sudden decision to leave the Disarmament Conference and the League, sufficient attention had not been directed to this aspect of Sir John's plan. And it is emphasized that the delegates of the three major powers, France, Italy and the United States, all concurred in this proposal in the speeches which followed immediately after Sir John's.

It is therefore proposed to draw up a short statement underlining the salient points in Sir John's offer that the world, Germany included, may see exactly what Herr Hitler turned down.

Among these points stressed here are that there should be substantial and adequate disarmament by the heavily armed powers, and that the precise meaning of the two adjectives should be fully defined in the convention. This disarmament of the heavily armed powers would be spread over a period of eight years, beginning with the transformation of the continental armies into a militia type and the institution of a general system of supervision applicable to all countries alike. This would constitute the first stage, the length of which is subject to negotiation.

The second stage would be the application to all countries of the common list of prohibited arms, already spoken of.

Much satisfaction is felt here that the other countries are agreed on this program. For it is realized that the best hope of getting Germany back to the discussions is for the great powers to have a common purpose, which really does offer Germany equality of rights on the basis of effective reduction of armaments. In particular it is hoped that Britain and the United States will continue to see eye to eye in this matter because in the opinion of qualified spokesmen in Downing Street Anglo-American solidarity is a first essential in achieving this solidarity.

America to Push Its Arms Policy In Spite of Crisis

New Washington Move Expected—Aim Is Unchanged by Setback

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 — No harmful repercussions have reached the State Department from yesterday's announcement that the disarmament question alone kept the United States in European discussions, Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, announced today. The American position, he declared, had been well known for some time, and yesterday's formal re-statement added or subtracted nothing from the fundamentals.

At the same time the motives which scarcely a fortnight ago caused Mr. Norman H. Davis, American disarmament plenipotentiary, to forestall a purely European four-power gathering in Rome, are still present in the situation. While the United States eschews European politics, its continued interest in disarmament may soon be exerted positively for a further effort toward that end.

The purpose of the elaborate statement issued by Mr. Davis in Geneva—and announced in virtually the same terms at the State Department earlier—was twofold. First, President Roosevelt and Mr. Hull wished to assure the American people that no direct commitments involving the Uinted States in European conflicts had been or would be made.

Second, the President was anxious that France, Britain, Germany and Italy should be under no delusions about American policy. France was

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Will Powers Heed the Warning?

* * * *

Lasting European Peace or Eventual War Said to Depend on Decisions of Allies

* * *

By Sisley Huddleston

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Oct. 17—Germany's resignation from the League of Nations, following the recent withdrawal of Japan, deals a blow to the international organization which may be fatal or salutary. It will be salutary if it awakens members of the League to a sense of realities. For months there has been oppressive atmosphere of maneuvering intrigue, vain discussion of projects which nobody believed would be operative, and a general enmeshment in debate.

This German move, though foreseen by all who have kept in touch with German political thought, evidently surprised those engaged in the futile exercise of verbal dexterity. Unquestionably it is the gravest step since 1914, and if the effort is not made to understand Germany's viewpoint it will precipitate the most acute international crisis.

Much more than the fate of the Disarmament Conference, the future of the League of Nations and the existence of the Versailles Treaty is at stake.

Will there be an attempt to remove the sense of grievance and inequality which makes it difficult to breathe freely in post-war Europe? Or will there be, on the contrary, a hardening of hearts and a crystallization of implacable opposition? On the answer to these questions everything depends.

It is asserted emphatically in many quarters that Germany is now unmasked, is determined to rearm openly and repudiate the Versailles obligations, and the conclusion is drawn that the new situation must be met by the strengthening of militarism.

But on the other hand there is a remarkable plea widely heard for a better understanding of the German position and recognition of the dilatoriness of the allies in disarming.

Thus there are two contending opinions—one advocating perpetuation and intensification of conditions which have produced Hitlerism—the other suggesting urgent necessity for a complete change of tactics which will enable Germany to take a real place in a genuine scheme of international coöperation.

On the decisions which are taken within the next few weeks, perhaps the next few days, may well hang the possibility of ultimate war or the prospect of a fundamental and permanent peace in Europe.

* * *

The obvious note of sincerity in Chancellor Hitler's radio address is the subject of comment. Why not take him at his word that Germany will scrap the last machine gun and demobilize the last soldier if other countries, notably France, will do likewise?

The promise of disarmament was made 15 years ago. Only last year was the Disarmament Conference called and the impression had grown that after nearly two years of evasion substantial results were no nearer. In consequence the reputation of the League gravely suffered.

Again the charge has been made that the League is being used to maintain European inequality of victor and vanquished. Should it now lend itself to any appearance of coalition against Germany it is difficult to see how its prestige can be restored.

Herr Hitler made almost a pathetic plea to France. Yet, France, while keeping its sang-froid, is inclined to discern in Germany's action the will to rearm without restraint or control, the will to abolish the last vestiges of the Versailles Treaty, the will to prepare

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Graf Zeppelin Reaches Brazil

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Oct. 17 (AP)—The Graf Zeppelin arrived here at 8:10 a. m., today, setting a record of 72 hours and 40 minutes from Friedrichshafen, Ger. A capacity load of passengers was carried. The Zeppelin will leave tomorrow for Rio de Janeiro, where a start will be made Thursday on a flight to Chicago.

Germans Leave Door Open for Arms Talk On Basis of Full Equality

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Oct. 17—"What next?" is the question which the whole world is now asking regarding the Disarmament Conference. It finds but one answer throughout German political circles and press today. It is up to the other powers to take the next step.

"Let the Geneva conference show what it can do," was the official answer given the question by Baron Constantin von Neurath, the German Foreign Minister, in closing his speech to foreign correspondents here last night. "Our departure from the conference need not be any obstacle to its work. We are disarmed and none can deny that there is a vast discrepancy in armaments between us and other nations. Now that the other powers have no longer a possibility of concentrating their efforts upon the second dis-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Tammany Shifts Attack to Fusion As Stronger Rival

Fears 'Independent' Move to LaGuardia More Than McKee

By Wyona Dashwood

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—President Roosevelt is again directly in the New York City mayoralty picture through an appeal by the Civil Service Reform League that he cause Harry M. Durning, Collector of the Port of New York, to resign as campaign manager for Joseph V McKee, eleventh-hour mayoralty candidate sponsored by Postmaster-General James A. Farley and his New York City political lieutenant, Edward J. Flynn.

Another significant development was seen in an abrupt shift in Tammany strategy over the week-end to center fire on Major Fiorello H. LaGuardia Fusion stand bearer, instead of Mr. McKee. Up to this time, the Wigwam bombardment has been leveled at Mr. McKee as the probable victor in the three-cornered fight.

A record registration, private polls by observers and political reporters, a growing public distrust of the McKee "independence," following the wholesale desertion to his banner of a horde of Tammany politicians, the failure of his campaign to win favor with the independents—all have contributed to the conclusion in wigwam circles that the Fusion ticket, which was far and away the leader in the field after the primary when Mr. McKee had not yet entered the contest, again leads the procession to City Hall.

Reform With New Year

A third important factor in the situation is the growing confidence in independent quarters that, if the Fusion ticket holds its present advantage, Jan. 1 will see a reform administration in City Hall, ready to break up the costly political impedimenta of the machine with which citizens have been burdened during the whole history of Tammany overlordship.

Contributing hugely to the thought that the trend this year is militantly against the set-up of the bosses, is the 2,322,382 registration last week—unprecedented in a city campaign.

While the political organizations undoubtedly strained themselves to get their adherents on the list, they could not have produced such a total of themselves.

Voters Aroused

The enrollment is seen, therefore, as unmistakable evidence that independent voters are aroused against machine domination as they have not been since the John Purroy Mitchel fusion ticket rod into City Hall on just such a tide of protest exactly 20 years ago.

The Civil Service Reform League's protest to the President against Mr. Durning's political activities comes simultaneously with clear signs that the McKee candidacy is not getting the favorable popular reaction on which its sponsors had counted.

McKee and Tammany quarters are "viewing with alarm" the Fusion advance, and the thought is growing in political quarters that the Farley-Flynn forces misinterpreted the write-in vote for McKee last November in attributing it to a personal following of the one-time aldermanic president and acting mayor. It is apparent today the 262,000 voters who wrote in Mr. McKee's name on their ballots were the vanguard of the revolt now mobilizing so widely against the political leadership of Tammany and its allies.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED"

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Honduran Plant Blooms at Night

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Liverpool

A PLANT which blossoms only in the dark, and for one night only, is a new treasure of the private greenhouses of Mr. J. J. Guttridge, superintendent of Liverpool's parks and gardens. It is a species of phyllocactus from Honduras. Opening visibly, two large, lily-white blooms of singular delicacy and perfume were revealed for the brief period of blossoming.

College Graduates Still at a Premium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17—The services of young men and women who have the right kind of education are still at a premium, in spite of the argument that recent graduates from colleges are unable to find employment, it is indicated by the figures from a survey made by the placement bureau of Drexel Institute here, issued yesterday, according to Dr. Parke R. Kolbe, president of the institute.

Nearly two-thirds of the members of the class graduating last June are now gainfully employed, the survey reveals, and it is possible that these figures may be still more favorable, as 27 graduates out of a class of 293 failed to respond to the questionnaire, while 187 reported that they were employed.

Accounting for the unusually high average of employment among recent graduates, Dr. Kolbe points out the system of cooperative education that is in practice at the institute as responsible. Under this system the student alternates a period of class and laboratory study and experiment with one of putting into practice what he has learned. For this purpose the student goes out into industry to test his theories with actuality, after which he returns to the classroom for further study.

Safeway Stores Sales Up

Sales of Safeway Stores, Inc., for the four weeks ended Oct. 7 are reported at $18,415,028, compared with $17,219,692 in the four weeks ended Oct. 8, 1932, an increase of 6.9 per cent. Stores in operation now total 3291, compared with 3392 last year.

Chandler & Co.

NRA
WE DO OUR PART

Tremont St. at West, Boston

"Sports Fashions Shop"

Fourth Floor

The demand for our Sports Clothes has increased to such an extent that we have enlarged the department to over twice its original size. It is now located on the fourth floor, and we have named it the "Sports Fashions Shop."

Sports Fashions—*(that's what they are called)*—but they are clothes that are just as smart at home or in town, as they are in the country, or when worn for active sports.

It is interesting to note what a fine game sports fashions are playing. Come in and see the new knitted fabrics that look like tweeds or the smart checks and subtle woolens. Suits are popular—in two and three-piece models of smart boucle and the new woolens. They are simple in line, English sort of things. One might call them country clothes.

Then there are flattering new sweaters with contrasting sleeves. These have a hand-made look—often come in pairs and contrast perfectly with the new skirts.

Prices are reasonable. For your convenience there are nine fitting rooms surrounding the "Sports Fashions Shop."

Steel Strike Ends With Concession Given to A. F. of L.

Weirton Workers to Return; to Elect Their Leaders by Own Method

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—Settlement of the sharpest labor controversy in the whole seething NRA cauldron was in immediate prospect today as the result of successful mediation of the National Labor Board in strikes involving Weirton Steel Company Mills in West Virginia and Ohio.

The board, overriding sharp criticism and open challenge of its authority by Mr. W. T. Weir, chairman of both the Wierton company and the National Steel Corporation, emerged from the stormiest session in its 10 weeks' history last night with an agreement which should put about 10,000 men back at work today or tomorrow. Strike leaders estimated the number at 13,000. Company officials say it is much smaller.

The agreement provides that all striking employees shall be accepted back at work without prejudice. Labor questions at issue will be held over until after the employees have elected representatives to deal with the employers. The election will take place the second week in December under the supervision of the labor board.

Recognition Demanded

The only serious issue is the demand of strikers for recognition of the local iron and steel union by the company, a demand to which the company absolutely refused to accede. The settlement was reached directly following a dramatic hearing of the board before which appeared both Mr. Weir and Mr. William J. Long, president of the local union.

Mr. Weir told the board bluntly and unequivocally that he had come only out of courtesy for some of its members, that the board had no authority in the question, that the company would not submit to arbitration of its traditional open shop policy and that in taking this uncompromising position it was amply protected by the National Recovery Act itself.

Members of the board admitted after the session that when Mr. Weir's statements were answered in equally conciliatory fashion by Mr. Long the situation seemed to be hopeless. But some very "plain speaking" was used. After it was all over Mr. Weir went home with a promise to accept the results of the December elections and recognize any representatives the employees may choose. Mr. Long went away with a promise that the men would go back to work immediately.

First Concession to Union

In addition to ending a dangerous situation in the steel mills the agreement reached yesterday may also point the way toward a settlement of the battle raging between labor and the steel industry over recognition of miners' unions in "captive" coal mines owned by steel companies.

The concession made by Mr. Weir yesterday is said to be the first ever made by a steel magnate to labor. He did not agree to recognize the union, but did consent to recognizing the duly elected representatives of the workers. It may easily prove to be one and the same thing.

Should the elections in December result in putting the workers' case in the hands of union representatives, it would provide the opening wedge for entrance of unionism into the traditionally open-shop industry, and particularly for miners in "captive" mines securing the same recognition for their union enjoyed by their brethren in commercial mines.

Behind Closed Doors

As in all cases before the labor board the hearing was conducted behind closed doors. However, copies of Mr. Weir's statement were given out freely and Mr. Lond recounted his position.

In attempting to determine the cause of the strike it developed that the major issue was over labor representatives chosen at a recent election. The labor groups refused to accept the results of this election on the ground that only employees of the mills were permitted to be candidates. They charged also that the so-called representatives of the workers were in reality hand-picked by the employers.

Mr. Weir's greatest concession was a agreement reported by Senator Wagner, chairman of the board, to recognize any representative chosen at the December elections regardless of employment or outside affiliations.

Still Plenty of Strikes For Mediators to Curb

By the Associated Press

Peacemakers between capital and labor claimed several victories today and turned their attention to other points of friction in the industrial machine.

In addition to the Weirton victory, NRA headquarters in New York announced settlement of four strikes involving 9000 breadmakers, teamsters, market porters and shoe workers.

Violence flamed in scattered strike areas yesterday. Some high spots follow:

Los Angeles—Pickets and workers clashed in a garment strike.

Wilkes-Barre, Penna.—Dynamite damaged homes of two miners.

Brockton, Mass.—Heavy police details guarded W. L. Douglas Shoe Company.

San Joaquin Valley, Calif.—Twelve thousand cotton pickers still remained away from fields.

Paterson, N. J.—Meeting of striking dye workers broke up in disorder when Miss Ann Burlak, left wing leader, took rostrum.

Turks to Erect Peace Arch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEYOGLU, Turkey—The Turkish Government has decided to erect in the Station Square at Angora an arch of peace in red, white and blue marble as a lasting souvenir of the conclusion of the Greco-Turkish pact signed recently. The monument will bear an inscription of the date and hour the treaty was signed.

The Hatchet That Never Was Completely Buried

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Success Of Selling Hinges On Products Thoroughly Tested

Washing machines are pounding away hour after hour on fabrics covered with hundreds of buttons; boiling oil is pouring on and on upon shiny varnish; automobiles are rolling down hills to the crashing sound of bending fenders—it is a testing time today for everything that is to be successfully advertised and sold.

Speaking to the Advertising Club of Boston at the regular Tuesday luncheon, Mr. Walter W. Mann, head of a market research and merchandising organization, displayed a sheaf of advertisements clipped from the current issue of a popular weekly. Every one of them, he pointed out, was based upon the "test" idea.

No longer, he said, will buyers credulously accept the statements of advertisers. They "want to be shown.' And they are not alone in this desire for actual facts. Manufacturers themselves want to be shown just where they stand—what buyers want and what kind of advertising message will draw it to their attention when it is available.

The Walter Mann and Staff organization is engaged in making surveys of all kinds which give definite information of this kind. The results of a number of these surveys—ranging from reader interest in newspapers to preference in dry goods—were given.

New Weekly Uses Scant Vocabulary

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 — "The American News," a weekly newspaper written in a controlled vocabulary of only 900 words and designed to aid foreign-language students to learn English, made its first appearance here Oct. 14. The paper is published by the Language Research Committee, with offices at New York University. It is believed to be an innovation in both the fields of education and journalism.

The newspaper has been adopted by the Board of Education of New York City and will be used in all schools throughout the city where English is taught to foreigners. Also it will be used in the schools of Springfield, Mass.; Cleveland, Passaic, Newark, Paterson, Washington, and Buffalo, N. Y.

Miss Elaine Swenson, head of the Language Research Committee, who originated the idea of bringing up-to-date news to foreign students in a vocabulary which has been taught in 60 lessons, says the normal newspaper vocabulary ranges from 10,000 to 60,000 words, which makes them too difficult for beginners.

Chase Bank Head Gets $100,000 Pension

(Continued from Page 1)

the capital was $95,000,000, with a surplus of $13,000,000. For many years, the corporation did not issue securities, but in 1928—as Mr. Wiggin put it—"yielded to the times" and began it. Altogether, the corporation handled $6,158,000,000 in securities, of which 5.68 per cent defaulted.

The bank was under his "general direction," Mr. Wiggin said, from 1911 to 1930, when the governing board was formed. After that he was still chairman of the governing board, and senior officer of the bank, holding an equal voice with any one else.

"I presume I was chief in command," he agreed under Mr. Pecora's questioning.

Beginning with a capital of $300,000 in 1877, Mr. Pecora said the bank had increased its capital nine times to $60,000,000 with a $60,000,000 surplus in 1928.

Mr. Wiggin verified the figures and said after a merger with the Garfield National Bank in 1929, $1,000,000 was added to the capital and the same to surplus.

In 1929, Mr. Wiggin said, the Chase Securities Corporation acquired the American Express Company, and the American Express Bank & Trust Co., together with the Equitable Trust Company in 1930.

Mr. Pecora asked Mr. Wiggin if one of the reasons for organizing the securities corporation was to "do things the bank could not do directly under the law," to be told by Mr. Wiggin that such was not the case.

"It enabled the Chase Securities Corporation to do a securities business," put in the banker.

"Wasn't that done in order to do indirectly what the bank could not do directly?" Mr. Pecora insisted.

Mr. Wiggin agreed it permitted the bank share-holders to benefit from the securities business, but asserted the bank did not directly control the corporation.

Home Is Given to College For Bryn Mawr Alumnæ

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17—The gift of the Deanery, the home of Dr. M. Carey Thomas, president emeritus of Bryn Mawr College, to the trustees of the college for use as an alumnæ house has been announced, together with the information that the house will be opened to alumnæ on Oct. 21.

Dr. Thomas has also provided a maintenance fund of $20,000 for the house, which is completely furnished, as part of her gift. Mrs. F. Louise Slade, of New York, is chairman of the Deanery Committee.

Pacifists Encouraged To Base Movement On Doctrine of Love

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17—The pacifist's course in class struggle was outlined from three points of view at the first session of the three-day regional conference of the Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom, at Swarthmore College, near here, recently.

Meeting on the common ground of the dangers arising from the passing of one social order and the establishment of another, the three speakers, Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr and Dr. Arthur Swift, attacked the resultant problem from the widely-separated standpoints of the non-resistant pacist and the militant pacifist who is not opposed to using violence to bring about a good end.

Urging the application of the doctrine of love as the only principle that has ever solved effectually the world's problems, Dr. Holmes, who is director of the American Civil Liberties Union and chairman of the City Affairs Committee of New York City, stated that the pacifist's course was of resistance to evil, but that he lifts this resistance from the physical to the moral and spiritual plane.

"The pacifist is willing to die, if needs be, to bring about the desired good end," Dr. Holmes said, "but he is not willing to cause anyone else to die."

Dr. Niebuhr's stand was opposed to that of passive resistance, as he contended that pacifists must be willing to use violent means in a violent situation to better it.

Dr. Niebuhr and Dr. Swift are both on the faculty of Union Theological Seminary, and Dr. Niebuhr is also editor of the World Tomorrow.

The conference met in coöperation with the Fellowship of Reconciliation, continuing through Oct. 14 and 15, with round tables and group meetings on working for peace and disarmament.

Dr. Helen Taft Manning, dean of Bryn Mawr College, Miss Lili Kelly, peace worker in the Argentine; Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College; Dr. Adelade Case and Dr. Esther Crooks of Goucher College, were speakers at the subsequent meetings.

Church Peace Plea Sent to Roosevelt

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—The joint committee on reduction of armaments of the Church Peace Union and the World Alliance for International Friendship, in resolutions to President Roosevelt Oct. 16, urge that the "supreme ultimate objective" of the World Disarmament Conference at Geneva be to reach an international agreement pledging the nations to reduce their armaments within a short, specific period "to such a minimum as will place them on a domestic police basis."

Copies of the resolution also were sent by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; Mr. Key Pitman, secretary of the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs; Mr. Arthur Henderson, president of the World Disarmament Conference, and Mr. Norman H. Davis, ambassador-at-large for the United States.

Reviewing several of the President's utterances which stress the need for disarmament in order to maintain peace among the nations, the resolutions express the committee's "earnest hope for drastic reduction in all categories of armament, land, naval and air; abolition of aggressive weapons within a definite period, budgetary limitation for armaments, with international supervision of manufacture and trade in arms, and a permanent organization to carry out the final treaty and the work inaugurated by the conference."

Atlanta Repeals Sunday Laws

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 17 - (AP)—Atlanta wiped its Sunday blue laws off the ordinance books yesterday when the council voted 20 to 15 to repeal laws prohibiting amusements on the Sabbath. Mayor James L. Key, who long has urged Sunday motion picture shows and Sunday baseball, signed the repeal measure at once and it became effective immediately.

Ambassador Reaches Turkey

ANKARA, Turk., Oct. 17 (AP)—Mr. Robert P. Skinner, new United States Ambassador to Turkey, presented his credentials today to Mustapha Kemal Pasha.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Poesy and Politix

Hark the pipes of Pan! Amid the prosody of Boston's mayoralty ruckus, the pipes piped ever so faintly last night. Mr. Malcolm E. Nichols, Republican candidate for Mayor, in speaking of possible expansion of trade between Canada and the United States via the port of Boston, spoke of Canada and added, "the land of Evangeline."

Here, indeed, was the jasmine of sentiment thrown into the jumble of political enterprise; here, indeed, was the sound "of the murmuring pines and the hemlocks" amid the kettledrums of the campaign.

* * *

Supported by Smith?

The happiest vision a Democratic political aspirant has conjured is the "John Hancock" of the "Happy Warrior," Alfred E. Smith, indorsing his candicacy. Thousands of pleas come to the idol of New York for such indorsement. But not so many indorsements, if any, come back.

However, James E. Hagen, Mayoralty candidate in Somerville insists he got hold of the real thing and is ready to stake very sacred things on his allegation that he received a telegraphic backing of his candidacy from Mr. Smith. But suspicion that the indorsement was a myth and that Mr. Hagen was at least the victim of a hoax persists and threatens to put Mr. Hagen out of the race as Smith fans abandon ship.

* * *

Sister Aimee Pays Respects

Mrs. Aimee Semple McPherson Hutton of Los Angeles visited City Hall today and paid her respects to Mayor Curley. His Honor was as ever gracious and hospitable, but pressure of official affairs prevented his being photographed with her and he drafted one of his office boys, an assistant amusement censor, to take his place before the camera.

* * *

Ask for Cadets

That an added touch of importance be given Armistice Day, Nov. 11, Mayor James M. Curley issued today a formal invitation to the cadets of the United States Military Academy to march in the right of line in the street parade being arranged for that period. The request was sent to the officials of the Academy.

* * *

If accepted, the Mayor plans to have the spic and span flower of Uncle Sam's military force parade through Boston's streets and take part in the exercises at the Parkman Bandstand on the Boston Common.

* * *

Relief Pork Arrives

Pork came Massachusetts' way today. It didn't go through the office of Jimmie Roosevelt or the senior Senator David I. Walsh.

* * *

No political feud will be caused by this pork, for it was the first carload of a consignment of 19 cars of cured pork, Massachusetts' share of the federal distribution to assist needy families throughout the winter. The first carload was assigned to Chicopee. Boston will receive two of the carloads, or 60,000 pounds, and one carload each to Attleboro, Brockton, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Fall River, Fitchburg, and Lowell.

Austria to Invoke Martial Control To Check Treason

Dollfuss Ready to Clamp Extreme Penalty to Stop Revolt

VIENNA, Oct. 17 (AP)—The official government gazette, Wienerzeitung, today front-paged an intimation that a declaration of martial law was expected soon.

In big type, announcing "Restoration of the Death Penalty," the paper indirectly approached the subject of martial law by pointing out that "there is an overwhelming popular demand for the restoration of the death penalty."

This demand, it was added, is convincing the Government that something should be done, but inasmuch as capital punishment has been constitutionally abolished from the criminal code, there is only one way left—declaration of martial law.

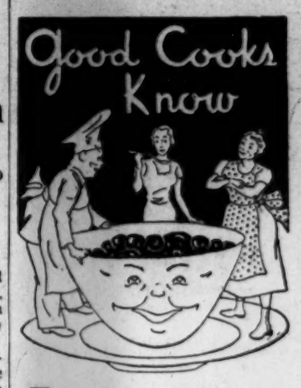
Such a declaration automatically would carry with it the war-time penalty of capital punishment for murder, treason and related offenses.

The gazette also carried a communiqué which described briefly the conspiracy uncovered at Linz yesterday, in which authorities, said National Socialist officers and former officers planned to seize arms, uniforms and equipment at the Linz garrison for use in "further action."

As a result, police are conducting a widespread investigation.

Although the secret instructions of the Socialist Party for preparations for a general strike were not carried in any Vienna paper, they were banner-lined in the "Prager Tagblatt" which arrived this morning from Czechoslovakia.

Also from Czechoslovakia arrived an official communiqué that the Foreign Minister Dr. Eduard Benes, was departing from Geneva for Vienna for a conference with Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss.



THAT color is as necessary to a successful meal as taste and nourishment. Fresh cranberry sauce supplies all three. This tangy, ruby-red fruit is delicious with all meats and poultry.

Here is a simple way to make it—

"10-Minute" Cranberry Sauce
(Stewed Cranberries)

Boil 2 cups of water and 1½ to 2 cups of sugar together 5 minutes, then add 4 cups Eatmor Cranberries. Boil without stirring (5 minutes is usually sufficient) until all the skins pop open. Remove from fire when the popping stops, and allow the sauce to remain in vessel undisturbed until cool.

Ask your grocer or fruit dealer for free Eatmor Cranberry recipe cards. They give many other delightful recipes for Eatmor Cranberries.

Eatmor Cranberries

HASH that is FIT FOR A KING

IF your appetite is keen as you start to read this, it's kind of mean to tell you about Prudence Corned Beef Hash. For here's a feast to make your mouth water . . . delicious . . . savory . . . satisfying!

No left-overs in Prudence Hash, just the finest, tender young beef and mealy white potatoes.

First, every atom of skin and gristle is removed and an exact proportion of lean and fat meat slowly boiled. After it has cooled, the meat is taken out, the fat skimmed off the pot and the potatoes boiled *in the same water*. That's one of the "down East" tricks that makes Prudence Hash taste so ravishingly good.

And there are two other things you want to know about Prudence. It's all ready to heat and eat—takes three minutes to get a hearty meal. The other thing is the economy—six cents for a man's-size serving.

Treat your family to this wholly different New England hash, browned to a tempting crisp—a feast fit for a king and all his kin.

But please remember, there are other hashes floating around, so—be absolutely sure to ask for and to get the genuine Prudence.

Monitor Readers: *If your grocer does not have Prudence Hash in stock, send us his name and 10c and we will mail you a single-portion tin.*

BOSTON FOOD PRODUCTS CO., Boston

PRUDENCE Ready to Brown CORNED BEEF HASH

PS Have you tried Prudence "Boston" Baked Beans? Only the best grocers have them, but they're worth shopping for . . . just utterly delicious.

2½ Million Families love it!

It's time your family joined the 2½ million who enjoy Postum daily!

Have Postum tonight. You'll enjoy its luscious, wholesome flavor . . . its pleasing fragrance. Serve it plain . . . or add milk or cream. It's delicious either way . . . and so easy to prepare!

Postum-made-with-hot-milk is a "grown-up" drink that children love . . . even those who don't like plain milk. It combines the wholesomeness of the wheat and bran in Postum with all the nourishing qualities of milk. Your grocer has Instant Postum, made instantly in the cup—and Postum Cereal, the kind you boil. Either kind costs but little!

Postum

A PRODUCT OF GENERAL FOODS

NRA
WE DO OUR PART

Britain Prepares New Effort to Bring Germany Back Into Arms Conference

Britain Moving To Bring Reich Back Into Fold

(Continued from Page 1)

armament of Germany it is to be hoped that their task of reaching an agreement about their mutual disarmament will be all the clearer to them."

Simultaneously the door to an understanding is not closed for Baron von Neurath ended his remarks with the observation that "Germany will at any time consider serious proposals for disarmament and will continue to be ready on a basis of equal rights to reach an understanding regarding its future armaments."

This is reechoed in the German press today, which emphasizes that since Germany, through the Chancellor's speech, has shown a conciliatory attitude, other powers must now go forward with positive proposals of a similar kind.

But whether the conference will adjourn, or the four-power pact be cited; whether America will act as mediator under the pretext of consultation, or whether the French Premier, M. Edouard Daladier, intends to accept the olive branch offered by the Chancellor, all the doors are open except one, and that is the door to a conference in which Germany is treated as an inferior nation.

British Changeability Alleged

Fluctuations of points of view by the German controlled press in connection with the disarmament question, which varied from laying the chief responsibility for sabotaging the conference first upon the armament interests, then upon England, are momentarily concentrated on Sir John Simon, British Foreign Minister. "England," says Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, of the German Foreign Office, "which always lays such great stress upon fair play, has allowed itself to be led by certain classes of politicians into a situation which makes Germany believe that England's word can change from month to month. Germany feels that the British Empire is not faithful to its plan."

After all has been said by Germany in moral indignation at the continued failure of other powers to disarm, thoughtful people here are beginning to wonder whether this departure of Germany from the League of Nations can help its foreign political situation. It appears only to increase that isolation which has been creeping on during the last few months. In such circumstances, therefore, it is not surprising to hear suggestions that a foreign political minus quantity may be turned into an inner political plus. In other words that "the flight from the poisoned atmosphere of Geneva" where nothing can be attained, into the secure retreat of Germany where success continues may not be a bad thing for National Socialist development.

Leaning to France

But if internal conditions are, as some imagine, being used to supply a basis for foreign policy, then it is clear that, however strong may be Germany's claims that other powers should grant it equal status, international understanding will not advance.

Disappointment at Germany's loss of Anglo-Saxon sympathy, at the small help received from Italy in its present international struggle, seems to have thrown Germany onto France as a last resort. Herr Hitler's references in his Saturday speech to no territorial disputes between France and Germany, implied a dropping of all claims to Alsace-Lorraine and indicated, according to certain quarters, a "feeler" not unlike the tacit renunciation of south Tyrol, which removed a stone of stumbling between Germany and Italy some years ago.

If Herr Hitler really sees in German-French rapprochement a new way to understanding, then it is clear evidence of a breakaway from the old position by which in Dr. Rosenberg's opinion a British and Italian understanding with Germany was considered a most important factor. Under present uncertain conditions much is possible. All that is certain is that this repudiation of Versailles and its suddenness are quite in keeping with National Socialist words and practice during the past few years.

Setting a Good Example for Geneva

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Keystone

Martian Iconoclast at Work

Dismantling an Unpleasant Memory of the World War, Once a Memorial Displayed Outside the British Museum

Davis Corrects Rumors Of Change in U. S. Policy

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Oct. 17—Formal denial that the American disarmament delegation had been dragged into political arrangements with European powers was given late last night by Mr. Norman H. Davis, American delegate, in a statement.

Apparently the frequent contact that Mr. Davis has had during the last two months with many European statesmen, more especially with representatives of the great powers, had given rise to rumors, purposely magnified in certain interested quarters, that the United States was taking an active part in internal European politics.

Mr. Davis made it clear that he was concerned exclusively with peace and the best methods of seeing it established in the world, namely by the successful conclusion of disarmament negotiations. In fact, the great moral influence which the United States enjoys among all European powers are exclusively due to their acknowledgment that the American Government does not intend to depart from its traditional policy of absolute non-interference in purely European political problems.

Ex-Kaiser Approves

DOORN, Hol., Oct. 17 (AP)—The former Kaiser expressed full approval yesterday for Germany's intention to withdraw from the League of Nations and the Disarmament Conference.

He said he was surprised that Germany had remained a member of the League so long, "in view of the way in which it has been treated."

Sir Herbert Samuel Defends British Dole

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17—The British dole system, contrary to the opinion generally held in the United States, has not been a deterrent to the ambition of those who receive aid, according to Sir Herbert Samuel, prominent member of the British Liberal Party, who addressed members of the American Philosophical Society here.

"It has been said that a little more rugged individualism, and possibly hard-heartedness on the part of the government would cause many of those now on the dole to get out and find jobs," Sir Herbert said. "I assure you, however, that certainly more than 90 per cent, and possibly 99 per cent, of those on the dole would be more than glad to get any honorable employment. They are on the dole because they cannot help it. "I don't think anyone in England, either in Parliament or out, would want to see the unemployment insurance fund or the old age pension bills repealed."

Refuting the general impression that most of those who are on the dole have been so continuously, Sir Herbert said that at least half of those receiving benefits would be entitled to the same benefits under the bill of 1912, which provided for employment insurance to which employer, employee and the Government all contributed. The so-called "Means Test" eliminates from the lists those who can obtain aid from relatives or who have any funds saved, he said.

Manchester Springs Surpirse on England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Manchester has sprung another surprise on England—not about its proverbially wet weather this time, but about its poultry population.

Those who persist in regarding Lancashire as a county solely of mill chimneys and other such industrial landmarks, Manchester authorities announce, will be surprised to learn from the latest returns that it accounts for no less than 12 per cent of the poultry population of England and Wales.

The number of poultry has increased in the last 12 months by about 3,416,000 head or 6 per cent, now more than double the figure of 10 years ago—81,163,000 in 1933, as against 24,816,000 in 1924. These figures take no account of poultry kept on holdings of less than an acre in extent. The June returns for England and Wales made by occupiers of holdings of more than an acre show the number of fowls over six months old to be 27,432,000, and under that age, 33,731,000. Lancashire has a total of 7,463,000 birds, whilst the neighboring county of Yorkshire is a close second with a total of 6,461,000.

With a total of 80,000, or 9 per cent, Yorkshire heads the list of counties in the duck population of the country, which amounts to 2,677,000.

Hitlerites to Answer Brown Book Charges

BERLIN, Oct. 17 (AP)—Four National Socialist leaders, it was announced today, will be called as witnesses in the Reichstag fire trial upon the proposal of the prosecutor, Herr Karl Werner, that they "answer the monstrous allegations put forth in the brown book." The "Brown Book," published by a commission headed by Lord Marley, purports to list authenticated cases of alleged National Socialist mistreatment.

The leaders are Herr Hermann Goering, president of the Reichstag and Premier of Prussia; Dr. Joseph Goebels, Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda; Herr Edmund Heines and Count Wolf Hendrich von Helldorf.

Georgi Dimitroff, one of the Bulgarian defendants, arose from his seat immediately the announcement was made and demanded he be allowed to read the brown book, which has been mentioned several times during the sessions. The court said it would consider his request.

Cornelis de Marees van Swinderen, member of an old Dutch family and a nephew of the Dutch Minister to London, was arrested outside the courtroom. Secret police acted on the protests of Germans in Java who objected to the Dutch journalist's articles in Indische Courant. An article published Sept. 2 attacking Herr Goering especially was considered offensive, as also was an article asserting that the Jews had been deprived of their rights.

Siamese Troops Recapture Airport

BANGKOK, Siam, Oct. 17 (AP)—Rebel Troops were reported on the run today with loyal forces in vigorous pursuit.

As the scene of battle was pressed farther from the city with the attackers' retreat northward, it was announced unofficially that the rebels had lost 500 killed and 1000 wounded since the revolutionary movement began.

After a heavy bombardment, Government troops recaptured the airport, but when they took possession they found it stripped of all planes, armaments and munitions. Rebel and loyal aviators clashed in the air with heavy casualties after the attackers had taken over the airport yesterday.

While one detachment forced the fighting farther from the city to the north, others were ordered to proceed southward to quell a new outbreak.

Porto Ricans Pay Honor To New Deal on the Island

SAN JUAN, P. R., Oct. 17 (AP)—A "new deal" for Porto Rico is seen by Gov. Robert H. Gore. Addressing a crowd gathered to do honor to the Government's program, the President pledged himself to work for the greater happiness of Porto Ricans.

Sponsored by a coalition majority of union Republicans and Socialists, a marching crowd of several thousands filed by, carrying banners pledging their support to President Roosevelt, the Governor and the New Deal. Part of the plan for the future, Governor Gore said, contemplates building to prepare to meet conditions 20 years hence, when, he said, the island, now overcrowded, would be burdened by a population double present figures.

African Women Politicians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—Mrs. Malherbe, who has been returned as Coalition member for Wonderboom is the second woman to be elected to the South African House of Assembly, the first being Mrs. Denyes Reitz, wife of the Minister of Lands.

America to Push Its Arms Policy In Spite of Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

not to assume, Mr. Roosevelt sought to establish, that any tangible help would be guaranteed from Washington in the event of a crisis. Such a moment must produce its own decisions and European powers must act on their own responsibility, the President felt.

Seeks to Balance Claims

There was always the possibility that France or some other power might assume that America's keen support of disarament, reinforced by such démarches as that of Oct. 7, when Washington virtually rebuked Germany for an alleged rearmament demand, would be translated into positive action. But now, as a result of the American statement, neither opinion at home nor abroad can be under misapprehension of the Administration's policy.

Basic American policy, as defined by President Roosevelt, seeks to balance claims of both France and Germany. It is more impartial and objective than recent irritations against the Reich's policy might have led European powers to assume. Its clearest definition was contained in the Chief Executive's message of last May to the heads of States. Then he suggested:

"That all nations of the world should enter into a solemn and definite pact of non-aggression; that they should solemnly reaffirm the obligations they have assumed to limit and reduce their armaments, and, provided these obligations are faithfully executed by all signatory powers, individually agree that they will send no armed force of whatsoever nature across their frontiers."

This paragraph is a plain call to France to limit and reduce its armaments, as pledged to Germany in the League Covenant. It also asks a guarantee that no powers—France or Germany—should violate the other's frontiers. This second obligation should serve as a reassurance to France and is the complement of disarmament. But the President continued:

Placing War Responsibility

"Common sense points out that if any strong nation refuses to join with genuine sincerity in these concerted efforts for political and economic peace, the one at Geneva and the other at London, progress can be obstructed and ultimately blocked. In such event the civilized world, seeking both forms of peace will know where the responsibility for failure lies. I urge that no nation assume such a responsibility, and that all nations joined in these great conferences translate their professed policies into action."

President Roosevelt was thus criticizing—in his opening sentence—any power which withdrew from the world peace movement. His remarks might be applied to Germany today. At the same time, his exhortation to "translate professed policies into action," might apply to France and other reluctant disarmers.

Despite this attempt to hold the balance between France and Germany, American policy during the last month swung sharply away from Germany and toward France. That was one of the bases for German desperation of getting results at Geneva, it is recognized here. And the United States on several occasions addressed quasi-official and sometimes open diplomatic rebukes to Berlin.

President Roosevelt's own point of view, it may be stated authoritatively, includes acceptance of the "trial period" theory of disarmament, although he would attempt to protect Germany's susceptibilities to the utmost extent. He himself, therefore, finds much to criticize in the new German policy, although his criticism of France for production of the background to the present crisis is scarcely less strong.

Disguised Generals Seized by Chinese

PEIPING, China, Oct. 17 (AP)—Two of China's rebel generals were dramatically arrested today as a result of activities which threatened Sino-Japanese peace in North China last month.

The generals, Feng Chen Wu and Chin Hung Chang, deserted their armies northwest of Peiping and, disguised as peasants, attempted to pass the Government patrols on the way to Peiping. The latter was recognized, however, and both outlaws were arrested and slated for trial in Peiping.

No Entanglements—*Davis*

By the Associated Press

Geneva, Oct. 17

A HANDS-OFF POLICY in the political aspects of Germany's disavowal of the Disarmament Conference was enunciated last night for the American arms delegation by Mr. Norman H. Davis, United States Ambassador-at-Large.

"While there is a possibility of successfully carrying on disarmament negotiations, we shall gladly continue to do our part," he said in a statement to American newspaper men, in which he explained his course during the adjournment of the conference to Oct. 26.

"We are not, however, interested in the political element or any purely European aspect of the picture," he maintained.

"We again make it clear that we in no way are politically aligned with any European power. Such unity of purposes as existed has been entirely on world disarmament matters.

"Whether or not conditions are favorable to continue the present disarmament effort is now a question for Europe, and not the United States, to decide.

"During this week there will be consultations between the capitals of Europe. We do not wish to take an active part in these, as the implications are purely political. The principles set forth last May by the President in his message to the heads of states remain the policy of the United States."

Prussia Imprisons Attackers of Velz

BERLIN, Oct. 17 (AP)—The Prussian Ministry of the Interior today renewed its strict instructions for German citizens to abstain from molesting foreigners.

The orders came a short time after two storm troopers who assaulted Mr. Ronald Velz, a native of Meriden, Conn., when he failed to salute the National Socialist emblem, were sentenced to six months in jail on charges of assault and battery. The hearing was held in a so-called speed court.

"Foreign citizens must in every way possible be given public protection," said the Interior Ministry's instruction. "Should police intervention be necessary, special tact, cautiousness and courtesy must be used."

The Ministry also instructed authorities throughout the Reich to make contact with the local National Socialist Party and the leaders of the Storm Troops and Steel Helmets to impress upon them and the membership that it is the self-evident duty of the true National Socialist to regard hospitality as sacred. The communiqué asserted the molestations of the foreigners was due to Marxist and Communist provocateurs.

London Radio Factory Increases Capacity

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—As a result of orders booked at a radio exhibition, 1000 additional workers have been given jobs at a gramaphone and radio factory near here.

The manager of the company said that the orders had doubled the estimates originally planned for the winter. Even after the engagement of the additional workers, all-night shifts are being worked in many departments.

Will Powers Heed The New Warning?

(Continued from Page 1)

for a war of revenge, and that the pacific pronouncements of Herr Hitler cannot prevail against the conviction of the whole nation roused to fanaticism and ready to give Herr Hitler a free hand and, indeed, to push him into desperate courses.

The tragic element in the long struggle which has now reached its crux is that both sides are persuaded of the justice of their cause. The Temps, leading French newspaper, solemnly affirms that this is the end of the policy of coöperation and the organization of peace. It will be extremely difficult to reanimate it.

The Temps considers that the League of Nations has been badly shaken by Germany, which it received in its midst and to which it gave a permanent seat on the Council although it had not satisfied its obligations. To the League Germany owes evacuation of the Rhineland, virtual extinction of reparations and theoretical admission of its claims to military equality which, in practice, was being worked out over a period of years.

Undoubtedly for Europe these are momentous days and effective survival of the League as a quasi universal or at least a united European organization is in the balance.

Yet good may come out of this clear showdown if it directs attention without pretense and without reservations to the central problems of Europe. More than ever is the League needed. More than ever is disarmament necessary. If the gravity of this crisis is properly appreciated the League has a function to fulfill which it can still fulfill, and which will make it a beneficent association of powers, bent on peace and resolved to obtain it by mutual concessions.

Reich Démarche For Accord Gets Rebuff in Paris

Daladier Stands Firm by Geneva—Wins Budget Vote in Chamber

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Oct. 17—France does not intend to accept the offer of direct bilateral accord tendered by Herr Hitler, M. Edouard Daladier, French Premier told the Chamber of Deputies today.

"We are not deaf to any word, but neither are we blind to any act," M. Daladier affirmed in a brief statement which was applauded by the Chamber. "If there is a sincere desire for understanding, why begin by rupture? If there is a genuine desire to carry out one's engagements, why refuse to undergo control? If there is real readiness to destroy every machine gun and dismiss every soldier, why not accept a plan which provided for actual substantial reductoin of arms and effectives?

The French Government, M. Daladier declared, remains faithful to its policy of international collaboration for the organization of peace and intends to devote all its efforts to endeavoring to reach a satisfactory solution through the channels centered at Geneva.

That M. Daladier voiced the sentiments of the bulk of French opinion is proved by press comments today, which are summed up in the following sentence in the semiofficial Temps: "France does not refuse to come to an understanding with Germany, but it can do so, the Reich's attitude being what it is, only within the framework of a general agreement safeguarding the rights, interests and security of all peoples."

Presenting to Parliament, which reconvened today, a project of financial reconstruction designed to redress a budget deficit of more than 6,000,000,000 francs, M. Daladier obtained by an overwhelming vote of 470 to 120 application of the procedure of extreme urgency. The significance of this emergency move becomes apparent when it is realized that not since the financial crisis of 1926 has Parliament agreed to submit to the drastic time limits which will assure an end of discussion by next Sunday. The large favorable vote does not mean that the Government has won the Chamber's assent to the measures themselves, but only that Parliament is convinced of the need of quick action.

On his arrival in Paris from Geneva today, M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, Foreign Minister, declared: "Agreement between France, Britain and the United States remains complete. As Sir John Simon says: 'The conference continues.'"

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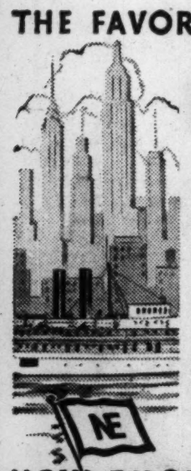

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Town Treasurer Is Charged With Diverting Funds

Promised Brewery Profits and Later Threats Blamed for Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKPORT, Mass., Oct. 17—Induced to invest his own funds by promises of huge profits through liquor manufacturing after repeal, and later forced, by threats of violence, to put money from the town treasury into wildcat brewery stock, Mr. Benjamin F. Batchelder, town treasurer, today stands charged with a $4500 shortage in his books.

According to Mr. Ralph T. Parker, chairman of the Board of Selectmen, Mr. Batchelder is resigning today. The board will take over the office until a new treasurer is named.

The shortage was revealed yesterday by three state auditors, Mr. Hugh Markey, Mr. George David and Mr. George A. Hammond, who had been making a routine inspection of the town accounts. Mr. Batchelder was called into the office of the Selectmen and confronted with the charges, which he admitted were true, according to Mr. Parker.

Last March, Mr. Batchelder told the Selectmen, two men, through tales of large profits to be made after prohibition repeal, persuaded him to invest his own money in their "brewery" company which they said they had formed.

After he had invested in the "brewery" to the limit of his capacity, he said the men approached him for more money, saying that it was needed to save that already invested. More demands came. Mr. Batchelder finally dipped into town funds. Still the "brewery" promoters pressed the treasurer for additional money.

After Mr. Batchelder had refused to draw more funds from the town treasury, he said he was threatened by the men, who said he would be "put on the spot." He declared his fear drove him deeper and deeper into the funds, until finally the shortage was uncovered by the auditors.

The town will not lose any money, Mr. Parker said, for it is protected by a bonding company. In addition, he revealed that Mr. Batchelder is anxious to replace the money. Mr. Parker said Mr. Batchelder has unincumbered property on which he plans to seek a mortgage to cover the shortage.

Boston Art Notes

Women's City Club

During the season the Women's City Club plans to give a series of exhibitions. To begin, water colors by Boston painters are on view.

Mrs. Sally Cross Bill, chairman of the club's art committee, is represented by some of her aquarelles. A Spanish subject is a good example of her style, spare of brush-stroke, warm-tinted, atmospheric. Mrs. Bill has a predilection for warmer climates and luminous country.

A seaside scene by Mr. Charles Woodbury reveals again his gracious, unpretentious manner. Messrs. Sears Gallagher, William Kaula and Henry Rice and Mrs. Nellie Murphy contribute representative depictions.

Though not a part of the exhibition, there is in the same room a large decorative canvas by Mr. Charles Hopkinson. Those who have been agitating (and quite rightly, we believe) for a return to decorative and mural painting will be glad to see this picture again. It won a prize in Philadelphia several years ago.

Mr. Hopkinson is a painter who can combine calculation with feeling. These contributory factors, properly combined, help to make the best pictures. Unfortunately, artists generally emphasize one to the loss of support of the other. Mr. Hopkinson can heed abstract phenomena such as planes, spacial existence, dynamic tonality, and yet maintain a quite human visualization. Here girls are seen sitting and standing on a rocky seacoast ledge. We note how each patch of color contributes to the solidity of the scheme, and how these very colors play against one another to promote clarity, transparency, warmth and vitality. This is one of the most interesting of Mr. Hopkinson's recent works. We should like to see more of his experiments along these lines. D. A.

'On Again, Off Again' Harvard Hoax Fails to Disturb Roosevelt Geniality

President Roosevelt pushed aside NRA statistics, Reconstruction Finance Corporation appeals and tossed European armament troubles in the basket this morning to help the Harvard Crimson, undergraduate daily of his Alma Mater and the paper he headed himself at one time, turn out a real "scoop." He gave his permission to print correspondence between himself and Prof. Julian Coolidge relative to the "Carillon Hoax."

"It is understood," says the Crimson, "that a certain undergraduate conceived the idea of a 'Roosevelt Carillon.' Masquerading as a member of the Lowell House committee, he wrote the President asking his permission to name the Lowell House bells in his honor. Mr. Roosevelt believed the request to be genuine and promptly wrote the Lowell House master, Professor Coolidge, saying that he would be delighted and greatly honored. 'I am especially happy that it is Lowell House which suggests this, and my worthy house master who tried his best to teach me something many decades ago.'"

Surprised beyond measure to learn of the plan afoot to rename the famous Russian bells, given by Mr. Charles R. Crane, Professor Coolidge replied that the President's letter perturbed him greatly, and that a humble apology was due to Mr. Roosevelt. He added, by way of conclusion, "I do not understand the innuendo in your saying that I tried to teach you something many decades ago. I have naturally attributed your present success to the mathematics you learned from me 35 years back."

The President, appreciating the joke and proving his good humor, wrote back that he was not the least perturbed about the chime of the bells because, "I should much prefer to have a puppy-dog or a baby named after me than one of those carillon effects that is never quite in tune and which goes off at all hours of the day and night." Mathematics was brought into the correspondence again by the President's recalling the time "you stood up at the blackboard—announced to the class that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points—and then tried to draw one. All I can say is that I, too, have never been able to draw a straight line."

Boston Events

TONIGHT

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by John Ellis Sedman, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Quincy, in Bethany Congregational Church, Quincy Square, 8.

Theaters

"BROTHERS" (Wilbur). Walter Gilbert in dual role calling for several lightning changes, 8:20.

"ROMEO AND JULIET" (Colonial). Eva Le Gallienne as Juliet, 8:15.

"LET 'EM EAT CAKE" (Shubert). Engagement concludes with matinee and night performances tomorrow at 2:15 and 8:15.

"THE LATE CHRISTOPHER BEAN" (Plymouth). With Pauline Lord, 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN — "The Way to Love." Maurice Chevalier supported by Ann Dvorak, Edward Everett Horton and a white terrier, 11 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "Dr. Bull." Will Rogers. Paramount at 9:10, 11:24 a. m., 1:58, 4:32, 7:06, 9:40. Fenway at 2:17, 4:50, 7:23, 9:56.

BOSTON—"Charlie Chan's Greatest Case." Warner Oland as the famous Honolulu detective in an Earl Derr Biggers story, 10 a. m., 12:34, 3:08, 5:42, 8:16, 10:50.

KEITH'S—"The Power and the Glory." Spencer Tracy and Colleen Moore in a story to do with railroading amongst other things. The "Three Little Pigs" are on the program, too, 10 a. m., 12:34, 3:08, 5:42, 8:16, 10:50.

ORPHEUM—"Stage Mother." With Alice Brady and Phillips Holmes. Charley Chase comedy as well. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:55, 6:40, 9:45.

Music

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC — Open House Concert by Marguerite Starell, soprano. At 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8:15.

Other Events

SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACE—Boston Garden. From 1 p. m. to 1 a. m. each day this week.

WELLS MEMORIAL INSTITUTE—"Opening Night"—Demonstration of all educational and social activities of the Institute. Continued through evening.

TOMORROW

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Lectures: "Seeds and Fruits," 1:30 and 2:30; "Sea Beach at Ebb Tide," 11 a. m. and 1:30; "Trees," 3:15.

ART MUSEUM — Free Guidance — "Egyptian Art III," by Mrs. Bayward, 11 a. m.

Textile Strikers In Rhode Island Seek $1 an Hour

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Oct. 17 (AP)—With the silk and rayon mills of the Pawtucket and Central Falls area closed over the week-end, it was considered unlikely that any increase in the ranks of the 2200 striking workers could be checked accurately before Monday.

The exact status of the strike was unknown today. Although it had the approval of the executive committee of the local branch of the United Textile Workers of America, it still had to be sanctioned by Mr. Francis J. Gorman, international vice-president of the union, and other leaders.

Mr. Gorman was reported en route to Pawtucket from Washington, where he has been discussing NRA codes. Miss Anna Weinstock, conciliator for the Federal Department of Labor, also was expected here.

Sixteen hundred of the strikers walked out Thursday without the sanction of the International Union. Their ranks were increased to 2200 yesterday and 11 plants were forced to close.

The strikers sought a wage of $30 for a 30-hour week on a three-loom basis. Mill owners contended that to increase wages to that level would necessitate suspension of business. They have made known their willingness to abide by a silk and rayon code which provides for a $13 minimum weekly wage in the North.

Mortgage Advice Offered Home Owners in Boston

Home owners having trouble meeting their mortgage payments can still make their paths a bit easier by applying for advice and assistance to the Real Estate Advisory Committee in session every Thursday at 2 p. m. at 7 Water Street, Room 209.

While the Home Owners' Loan Corporation is assisting those whose property is suitable for mortgages, there are many who cannot qualify for this assistance under the act. The Advisory Committee helps these people to make arrangements satisfactory to the banks that will permit them to carry on and mayhap save their homes.

Police to Wield Axes on Doors Of Liquor Clubs

Change in Boston System to Centralize Power, Superintendent Says

The order from Mr. Eugene Hultman, Police Commissioner, for a shift in the system of smashing illegal liquor clubs, represents a determination to carry on more efficiently the drive against these places, according to the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Martin H. King.

The delegation of power for liquor raids to the division commanders and the removal from the door-smashing field of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, was interpreted by Superintendent King as a wise centralization of power for more effective police operation.

Far from stripping the superintendent of power it places him as the executive head over each of the division commanders. It was pointed out today that this system of division control centralizes responsibility. With the Bureau of Criminal Investigation circulating throughout the city, the division commander found his responsibility for conducting raids in his own territory diminished.

The continuation of the bureau's activities presided over by Superintendent King encouraged a condition of overlapping jurisdictions and decentralization that does not make for efficiency, he indicated.

Since the assumption of his office, Commissioner Hultman has sought centralization, and toward that end has eliminated various squads operating at large. The Bureau of Criminal Investigation was practically the sole unit, which still retained certain powers which the commissioner believes normally belongs to the division commanders.

The change in system was effected last night, when two search warrants held by the superintendent were turned over to Capt. Perley S. Skillings of the Back Bay division in which the clubs identified in the warrants were located. The subsequent raids were hardly successes, since no liquor or arrests ensued. Thirty-five minutes were consumed in breaking through reinforced doors of a club near the Boston Arena. At the Armory A. A. grilled doors barred the raiders' progress. In addition to taking over the two warrants of Superintendent King, the raiders served a third of their own with similar arid results.

Apprehension that Superintendent King, who wiped speakeasies out of South Boston and his Milk Street division years ago, was to relinquish command of liquor raids was called unfounded today. The superintendent declared that there would be no relinquishment in the intensity of the raids, which have led some proprietors to give up their licenses rather than to continue hearing the tattoo of police axes on their doors.

Emperor of Japan Gives 5000 Yen to U.S. Charity

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17 (AP)—A gift of 5000 yen (approximately $1300) from the Emperor of Japan for the Salvation Army's Japanese building in San Francisco was announced by Army officials here.

The announcement said it was the first recognition ever given by the Japanese ruler to a social service organization outside of his own country.

Police Enforce Auto Laws And Fatalities Decrease

United police drives throughout the State to enforce automobile laws has reduced by 5 per cent the number of motor fatalities. In the period from May 1 to Sept. 30, 30,306 fatalities occurred, 15 less than in the like period last year. At the same time gasoline consumption showed an actual increase of 1.36 per cent in driving mileage during the period.

Up to Sept. 1 nearly 28,000 motorists had been halted for one of the eight major offenses. There were 18,604 first offenders, who escaped with a warning. In 7179 cases the offense was considered serious enough to result in issuance of a summons. Flagrant cases numbering 437 were referred to the registrar of motor vehicles.

Carney Starts Drive To Collect Back Taxes

In a state-wide drive started today Mr. Joseph P. Carney, collector of internal revenue, will attempt to collect close to $1,000,000 in back income taxes. These have been due since last March, when many citizens were unable to pay owing to the closing of all the banks.

The collector feels that the extension of time for payment is now sufficient and with an efficient field of deputies working under his personal supervision will conduct a most intensive drive for prompt collection.

'Needles' to Say, This Has Little Point, But It Shows What Curiosity Can Do

He was demonstrating a gadget that automatically threads needles. Small needles, big needles; in fact, he said it would thread any kind of a needle. His sales talk was about as convincing as that of a side show "barker" at the county fair. It even resembled that of a Republican candidate for office, desperately seeking votes in Boston.

"Now you take it like this and you pull the thread this way and—presto! in goes the thread,'" said the automatic threader salesman. The men watching him looked properly impressed

That was one strange part of it. There was not a woman in the gathering. Now men are not the "sewing sex." However, men alone continued to watch the magic way in which the thread would shoot through the small needle eye. Some brought others to watch. All stayed long enough to find out how it worked.

The needle-threader specialist was equipped with a small three-legged table and plenty of needles and thread. He was displaying his wares at a busy intersection in downtown Boston. His demonstration was too, too dramatic, with the result that the bulging crowd surged out into the street, blocking traffic.

"Save at least an hour a day, thread your needles in this way" he chanted—when a policeman joined the crowd! Even policemen can be curious. He came up merely to see what was going on.

But some salesmen do not have licenses to sell on the street, which makes police inquiries very embarrassing. Perhaps this salesman did not. At any rate, as the policeman appeared, he gave new proof of his talent. As an expert needle-threader, he managed to thread his way through the crowd, and disappeared in the twinkling of an eye.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports.....	Studio soloist.....	Organ recital.....	Skippy sketch....
5:15	Monitor Views News.	Soloist; chorus....	Phil Regan, songs.	Melody Mart.....
5:30	Singing Lady.....	Hawaiian music....	All American Boy.	Dance music.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Nursery Rhymes...	Cosmopolitan Trio	Hall Orchestra...
6:00	Oklahoma Cowboys..	Evening Tattler;	Reports; talk.....	Buck Rogers.....
6:15	Happy Landings.....	records; talks....	Musicale; talk.....	Rangers sketch....
6:30	Reports; sports.....	News; pianist.....	Merry-Go-Round .	Betty Barthell....
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Mimics program...	Political talk.....	Little Italy.....
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	Popular program..	Myrt and Marge...	Reports; news.....
7:15	National Credit for	After Dinner Revue	Just Plain Bill...	Gallagher Band...
7:30	Local Needs, talk..	Lum and Abner...	Roosevelt series...	Dance program...
7:45	Dog Stories.....	The Goldbergs....	Boake Carter, news	Brunswick Orch...
8:00	Network serial	Sanderson and	"Elmer E. Yess"...	Popular soloists...
8:15	mystery drama.....	Crumit; orchestra	Singin' Sam.....	"The Glendenning
8:30	Talk series.....	Wayne King and	Voice of Experience	Emerald," sketch
8:45	"Trade and Mark"...	his orchestra.....	Political talk.....	Kate Smith's music
9:00	Musical Memories	Ben Bernie and	Political talk.....	Connor's Orchestra
9:15	with Edgar Guest...	his orchestra.....	California progr'm	Reports; news.....
9:30	Barn dance program	East and Dumke;	Political talk.....	Nino Martini; Co-
9:45	from Springfield.....	quartet and band	Political talk.....	lumbia Orchestra
10:00	Gene and Glenn,	Dramatic sketch	Prof. R. E. Rogers;	The Legend of
10:15	"Jake and Lena"...	and concert orch.	Sevitzky Orch....	America, sketch..
10:30	Tessie the Typist....	Madame Sylvia...	Camera Man talk.	Gertrude Niesen..
10:45	News flashes.....	Robert Simmons..	Reports; news....	New World Sym-
11:00	Reports; sports.....	Forecasts; news..	Hughie Connor	phony Orchestra.
11:15	Marsh Orchestra....	Meroff Orchestra.	and his orchestra	News Service.....
11:30	Paul Whiteman and	Meyer Davis and	Isham Jones and	
11:45	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

8:30 WAAB, Popular Pleasantries with Francis J. Cronin at the console.
8:33 WBZ, Lew White at the dual organ.
10:00 WAAB, Grant, Graham and Coughlin, vocal trio.
10:18 WEEI, Young Artists Trio; violin, cello and piano.
10:45 WNAC, Pedro De Cordoba, "Friendly Philosopher"; Osborne's Orchestra.
11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band.
11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

2:30 WNAC, "Crime, Its Cause and Cure," Warden Herbert Smith, Philadelphia.
2:30 WBZ, Edwin Biltcliffe, pianist; Howard Harrington, tenor.
3:00 WEEI, Del Castillo's Album of Famous Composers.
3:30 WAAB, "The Public Evening Schools of Boston," Joseph Gould, director.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: speakers; Josef Littau's Orchestra.
4:15 WEEI, Pop Concert, Christiaan Kriens, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WBZ, Otto Gray and his Oklahoma Cowboys.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, Gems of Melody; John Herrick, baritone; Sanford's Orchestra.
8:30 WEEI, Stage Show of the Air from the Metropolitan Theater.
8:30 WNAC, Albert Spalding; Conrad Thibault; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing—The Laugh That Stopped a Riot," sketch.
9:00 WNAC, Irvin S. Cobb; Alex Gray, soloist; orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra with Phil Duey, baritone.
9:30 WNAC, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Burns and Allen.
9:30 WBZ, John McCormack, tenor; string orchestra, William M. Daly, conductor.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Waring's Pennsylvanians; Harry Richman; Milton Berle, comedian.
10:30 WEEI, "Labor and Capital Under the NRA," Senator Robert F. Wagner.
10:30 WAAB, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."
10:45 WAAB, Evan Evans, baritone; concert orchestra, Nicolai Berezowsky, conductor.

Missed Trains Bring Audience For South Station Film Shorts

Diversified Program of Newsreels, Cartoons, Travel Pictures and Short Comedies Caters to Man Who Needs Laugh After Fruitless Dash

A whistle shrills, steam roars, and a gateman views an observation car in diminishing perspective. Heaving the contented sigh of one whose duty is accomplished, he clangs the gate shut—just as a portly gentleman, grip in hand, dashes across the shining vastness of the South Station concourse floor.

"Sorry, sir! The Humming Bird limited just left. There she goes through the yards now. The next express for Mudhaven is the Flying Snipe. She leaves in just an hour on the same track."

The stout traveler sets down his grip while his eyes roam from newsstand to lunch counter in an effort to discover some way of spending the waiting hour. Their baleful glare changes to an expression of incipient pleasure as they light upon the sign—"Theater—Newsreels—Featurettes. Continuous, 9 to 11:30." He steps over to the box office.

Inside the lobby an attendant steps forward to check his grip—without charge. In a moment he sinks with relief into one of the 500 comfortable seats and recognizes with satisfaction two of his favorite comedians starting out upon new adventures on the screen.

Suddenly he is assailed by the disturbing thought that he may enjoy himself so well that time will be forgotten. The sight of an illuminated clock reassures him. Later he realizes that a soft-voiced attendant brings warning of impending train departures to those who ask for it.

For 50 minutes he enjoys interesting news and travel pictures, comedies, cartoons and novelties. Hearty laughter relieves the tension under which he had labored all morning.

As he strolls across to his train he is refreshed. The sense of hurry and worry has yielded to the feeling of one who calmly observes the rush and bustle of the world from a detached viewpoint.

"Next time," he says to himself "I'll avoid all that rush by planning to get to the station an hour ahead of time so as to enjoy another show like that. It's given me plenty of pleasant things to think about on the train, too!"

Every day Ralph E. Morrison, the theater's manager, sees many disgruntled travelers enter his theater—to emerge later in a much happier frame of mind. He is convinced that most people about to begin a journey do not wish to see anything that will "stir them to the depths." The chances are that farewells and last-minute packing have already roused them quite sufficiently. What they do enjoy are comedies and cartoons which make light of troubles and problems in general, and news and travel pictures which make them feel that they are in close touch with the movement of the world.

Although it was for stranded travelers that the theater was built, the wholesome and refreshing type of entertainment provided has proved so attractive that many people are quite glad to "miss trains for fun." Still more, according to Mr. Morrison, come from their Boston homes specially to visit the theater.

Because of this local interest, the length of the program has been increased from 50 minutes to nearly two hours. It includes two newsreels, at least one cartoon, sport picture and travelogue, and various "featurettes." Advance programs are mailed to anyone interested.

Naturally this assortment delights children—and their parents are glad to have the assurance that nothing unwholesome will be put before them. The very thought of a railway station appeals to youngsters, too.

In the evenings and on Sundays many Boston people make use of the ample parking space behind the station. Others come by the convenient surface, subway and elevated lines which bring them to the very door.

Although an upstairs waiting room in the Union Station at St. Louis was converted some years ago for the showing of full length features at regular picture theater prices, and two "newsreel theaters" have been functioning for some time in New York City, it is claimed that the South Station Theater is the first house of screen entertainment to be built and operated primarily for the diversion of waiting travelers.

The success of the venture has led the promoters to consider the establishment of a second theater in the North Station at some future date.

Seven Cities Are Voting To Sift Out Candidates

While Boston's Mayoralty race is becoming fast and interesting, six Greater Boston cities and Marlboro are busy today sifting out aspirants for the office of mayor and city councilor. A heavy vote is expected in the primary.

Greater Boston cities holding primaries are: Cambridge, Everett, Lynn, Medford, Somerville and Waltham. Lynn, with three persons seeking nomination as mayoralty candidates, has the smallest field, while Somerville, with 12, and Everett, with 13, have the largest.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and slightly colder tonight and Wednesday, probably with showers tonight; moderate to fresh southwest to west winds.

Maine: Cloudy, probably rain tonight and in east and north portion Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Rain tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy and slightly colder.

Vermont: Cloudy with rain tonight and in north portion Wednesday; slightly colder tonight and Wednesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, slightly colder, preceded by rain tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy and slightly colder.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southwest shifting to west winds; weather overcast with rain over central portion tonight and over extreme north portion tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Standard

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	66	70	Minneapolis..	36	50
Bismarck ...	34	52	Montreal ...	56	68
Boston	57	70	Nantucket ...	52	66
Buffalo	50	74	New Orleans.	68	80
Calgary	16	44	New York ...	64	68
Charleston ...	72	78	Norfolk, Va..	64	76
Chicago	44	62	North Platte.	44	58
Cincinnati ...	44	64	Philadelphia.	64	74
Denver	56	66	Phoenix,Ariz.	58	92
Dodge City ..	46	62	Pittsburgh...	52	76
Eastport, Me.	64	68	Portland, Me.	54	64
Hatteras ...	74	83	Raleigh	64	74
Helena,Mont.	40	48	St. Louis ...	46	64
Huron, S. D..	42	56	Salt Lake City	46	66
Jacksonville...	70	82	San Francisco	64	90
Kansas City.	50	60	SantaFe,N.M.	44	66
Key West ...	80	86	Seattle	50	56
Los Angeles .	70	84	Tampa	72	88
Memphis	62	74	Washington..	62	76
Miami, Fla...	80	84	Williston,N.D.	32	52

A—8 a. m. Oct. 17.
B—Maximum Oct. 16.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 9:44 p. m., Wednesday 10:01 a. m.
Height of tides 9.5 feet, 10.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:32 p. m.

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Women to Learn Just What NRA Means for Them

They, in New England, Will Be Given Facts About Roosevelt Recovery.

Facts about business recovery put out as "one woman to another" is the objective of the Consumers' Council of New England, just formed by the New England District Board of the NRA. Mrs. Carl L. Schrader, director for Massachusetts General Federation of Women's Clubs, is chairman of the new council which is made up of members of women's clubs and other organizations in New England.

"We found," Mrs. Schrader declared, "that there was a real need to present to the women of New England, as consumers buying 85 per cent of the goods that go into the home, in clear, simple style, the facts about business recovery. There is much to encourage us, I believe, in the advance made thus far. As consumers, we hold that this educational movement will do much to support the President's recovery program this winter.

"We are launching at once an educational series of statements in all the leading daily papers of New England. These will be only what we know to be true, understandable facts put out as 'one woman to another'."

Acting in conjunction with the New England NRA board in its formation of the council, the Massachusetts State Recovery Board today announced that an executive committee of five members will be appointed to coöperate with the council.

Meanwhile, reports continue to come into the state board headquarters showing large increases in employment and pay rolls since the NRA became effective four months ago this week. Lynn has had a 31 per cent gain in employment since June, while its weekly pay rolls show a 50 per cent increase.

The first hearing in Boston on complaints for non-compliance with the NRA was to be held today in Boston's new NRA headquarters in the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building. Executives of the NRA are determined that all complaints for non-compliance should be given a fair hearing. Both the complaints and the argument of those charged with non-compliance will be read at the hearing. A report will then be sent to Washington for official action. Maj. Travers D. Carman is chairman of the new Boston NRA local committee.

Bobwhite's Return To New Hampshire Fostered by State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 17—"Bob-white!" "Bobwhite!" used to echo and reëcho throughout New Hampshire hills. Now the call is so rare that only the older folks can recall the flute-like tones that emanated from some near by wooded thicket.

New Hampshire, realizing the near extinction of this song bird, is going to try and restore it to the State. This action was announced by Mr. Rae Hunt, publicist for the New Hampshire Department of Fisheries and Game.

Commenting on the periods of cold during the late fall and winter months Mr. Hunt said "this cheery bird, with its brilliant plumage and memory-haunting call, hasn't a chance unless protected by the sportsmen and farmer alike. The latter, especially, should be interested in protecting quail, for the Department of Agriculture and Biological Survey agree that the bird is one of the farmer's best friends. It eats 145 varieties of insects that prey upon crops, and 129 kinds of weeds, including the rag weed, the farmer's worst pest."

Mr. Hunt said that not much was to be expected for two or three years, but it was hoped that in this time the cheerful whistle of the bobwhite would resound again from fence and thicket as of years gone by.

Modern A B C's Tell NRA In Boston-Made Primer

Mr. and Mrs. Common Citizen, who have puzzled long over the intricacies of the NRA, need puzzle no more. Mr. Roger Wolcott, a Boston advertising man, has published "The NRA Primer," which explains briefly in short words what it is all about.

Mr. Wolcott has written his primer in outline form, under 12 headings, with suitable cartoons to illustrate. From "what it is" to "benefits," it expounds concisely what the complicated legal phraseology usually presented means. The cartoons show graphically what the results of the code are. This useful little booklet may make the constant discussions of the NRA in all walks of life more intelligent.

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could be trusted to do your shopping, if you told him to choose only the merchandise which carried the "Eatonia" label. The label is a trustworthy guarantee of good quality, good style and the best regular value in town, in its particular class.

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TORONTO CANADA

Rising Civilizations Traced to Conflict Of Personalities

The main explanation of the origin and advancement of civilization is the challenging encounter between personalities, according to Prof. Arnold J. Toynbee of London University, who gave the fourth in his series of lectures on "The Births and Growths of Civilizations" before the Lowell Institute last night.

Mythological stories handed down from the early days of the race all tell of personal encounters—such stories as that of Job, of Faust or of Hippolytus. Encounters of opposing personalities stimulate both and the outcome of such meetings will be greater growth of civilization. Since, he added, there have always been these stories of conflict between good and bad forces as epitomized in personalities, it seems clear that the earliest civilizations must have arisen out of some such encounters.

Challenge of environment, Professor Toynbee stated, is the other great stimulant to civilizing agencies. It is said that "necessity is the mother of invention" and the respective development of the races of the temperate and tropic zones illustrates this.

In the tropic regions, he said, mankind has had no trouble in obtaining subsistence, therefore civilization has made little progress. In colder climates, however, men have had to work to subsist, so inventions have come to make living easier and civilization has advanced.

Maine-to-New York Freight Wrecked in Connecticut

MANCHESTER, Conn., Oct. 17 (AP)—The Bullet, fast Portland-to-New York freight train, was wrecked Saturday at the Oakland Street crossing when an automatic switch failed to work.

Both locomotives drawing the freight plunged from the rails and 25 of the 62 box cars were piled up at the crossing, several of them being thrust into a highway paralleling the road. None of the crew was seriously injured.

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Two Billion Mark Being Approached For Public Works

$1,709,000,00 Allotted Thus Far on More Than 7000 Federal Projects

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 — Just 100 days after the public works administrator took office, allotments have been made amounting to more than $1,709,000,000 covering over 7000 federal and non-federal projects.

Since July 8, when the President appointed Mr. Harold L. Ickes, administrator of public works, the offices have been bending every energy to get idle men back to work. As a result, a special survey of 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains, just completed by the F. W. Dodge Corporation shows the construction industry "very definitely on the mend."

The Dodge survey shows that publicly financed contracts let during September amounted to $73,389,600 against $42,247,600 in August and $20,084,700 in July. The September total of all contracts, public and private, was larger than in any month since September, 1932. The public works program, according to the survey, had to start with a very much depleted stock of plans, even though actual need for improvements was greater than in past years.

An analysis of all applications for public works allotments shows that an average of eight days elapses between the recording of the application in Washington and the granting of an allotment. In some instances applications have cleared through 24 hours after receipt here.

Legal and financial intricacies affect the speed of action with which a project is put through. Where all essential data called for by the Public Works Administration are clearly set forth it is possible for examiners to make decisions promptly.

Municipal projects for Buffalo recently cleared legal, engineering and finance divisions and were approved for allotment within 24 hours after their receipt in Washington. Colorado on Sept. 12 made application for funds for highway construction on the basis of a loan and a grant. Favorable action was taken by the board the next day. Applications of Springfield, Mass., for street resurfacing and sewer projects went through in two days.

About 50,000 men are now at work on the nation's highways and this number is mounting daily.

Low cost housing projects have been authorized in the amount of $40,427,548, to be built in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Indianapolis, St. Louis, San Francisco, Cleveland, Raleigh, N. C.; Hutchinson, Kan., and Euclid, Ohio.

Liverpool to Raze 13,000 Old Houses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Liverpool, Eng.

A SLUM-CLEARANCE scheme affecting 64,000 persons and providing for the demolition of 13,000 insanitary houses, has been adopted by the Liverpool Housing Committee. The scheme will cost, it is estimated, £8,000,000 and will be spread over 10 years. Besides 10,000 tenements in the town area, 5000 new cottages will be built on the outskirts of the city.

California Man Builds A 112-Year Calendar

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Oct. 17 (AP)—Mr. Royal Leb of San Diego, after four years of scientific study, has built a novel 112-year calendar. It is seven feet high, five feet wide and six inches thick, built of California Redwood, steel and hammered brass.

By merely twisting the eight-inch brass knob one can learn the date of any event from 1844 to the present day. The calendar records dates from Jan. 1, 1844, to Dec. 31, 1956.

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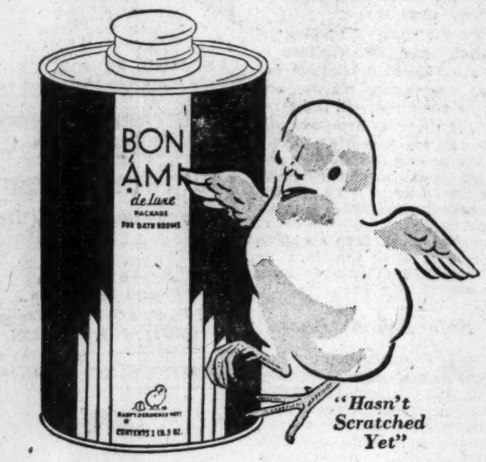

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Eight Mayoralty Aspirants Strive For Boston's Ear

Platform and Microphone Used Lavishly in Effort to Rouse Electorate

Oratorical sparks are flying into the stubborn tinder of the Boston electorate. Ever yday, every night Boston's eight mayoralty hopefuls mount improvised platforms or stand before the microphone.

The band wagon of District Attorney William J. Foley is beginning to creak as indications of his strength multiply. With the revelation that certain members of the Democratic City Committee have stated their preference for Mr. Foley, the district attorney looms as the man likely to be indorsed by this committee. Its indorsement would mean that the district attorney would inherit the strong organization already set up in every one of the city wards.

Efforts to outguess the Good Government Association in an effort to forecast its selection, will probably be ended today when it is expected it will announce its indorsement. In the meantime, it is conjectured that the association has abandoned Frederick W. Mansfield, with Henry Parkman Jr., Malcolm E. Nichols and Judge Michael H. Sullivan still under consideration. It is even believed that the association is reverting to a firm loyalty, Judge Sullivan.

Period of Speechmaking

Another significant development was the statement of Joseph Mulhern, probable candidate for the district attorney's office in Suffolk County, that he would support Mr. Mansfield.

This is the period of speechmaking. Clouds of bombast roll up, but on the political horizon real storm clouds gather and they may efface in an instant the whole appearance of the contest.

Largely through the offices of the Democratic City Committee the list of registered voters has swelled above the 280,000 mark, with the prospect of a 300,000 registrations foreseen. This would be but 4000 names below the peak of 304,000 reached in the presidential election of 1932.

Many commentators wonder how much the issues in this campaign will actually matter and to what extent they are merely traditional acceptance of the theory that every candidate should have a platform. It is wondered if the realistic force back of each candidate is not proportioned to the organization and political allies he can rally.

Appraisement of Pledges

That is to say; how many will vote for Senator Parkman because of his economy pledges, for Mr. Nichols because he promises to develop the Port of Boston, for Judge Sullivan because he promises to restore the reins of government to the people or for District Attorney Foley, because he has had years of public experience?

Or on the other hand how many will vote for Mr. Mansfield because Representative McCormack may indorse him; Senator Parkman bebecause the Christian Herter-Republican group support him and Mr. Nichols because he has perhaps the most powerful coalition of political forces in the city behind him.

The voters are obviously confronted by the necessity of making a two-dimensional judgment. They must not only decide which campaign pledges are most salutary for the city—indeed, all the promises, "lower taxes, reëmployment and economy," sound salutary, but they must determine which candidate has the integrity, ability and courage to effect his promises. R. B.

Nautical School Called Big Success

Since the sea is the heritage of Massachusetts, the youth of the State should have every opportunity to learn the marine trade, according to Capt. Clarence A. Abele, commanding the nautical school ship Nantucket. He spoke today at the Kiwanis luncheon at the Boston City Club.

Although there has been much agitation of late for the discontinuance of the school ship work, Captain Abele thinks its great popularity among young men is its best argument. "For 30 vacancies in yesterday's entering class," he said, "we had 120 applications. Cadets of the last two graduating classes have all had jobs within two months of commencement. That shows the high esteem the school receives from the merchant marine."

"To train men for the sea," he added, "they must be kept at sea. With an auxiliary vessel like the Nantucket, that can be done very cheaply. Critics attack the Nantucket because she was built in 1875 and they call her obsolete. That is untrue. Most of the school ships in the world are of her type. On our last cruise, we had one stretch of two weeks that we used sails and saved considerable coal."

Unemployed Austrians Run Paying Small Farm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

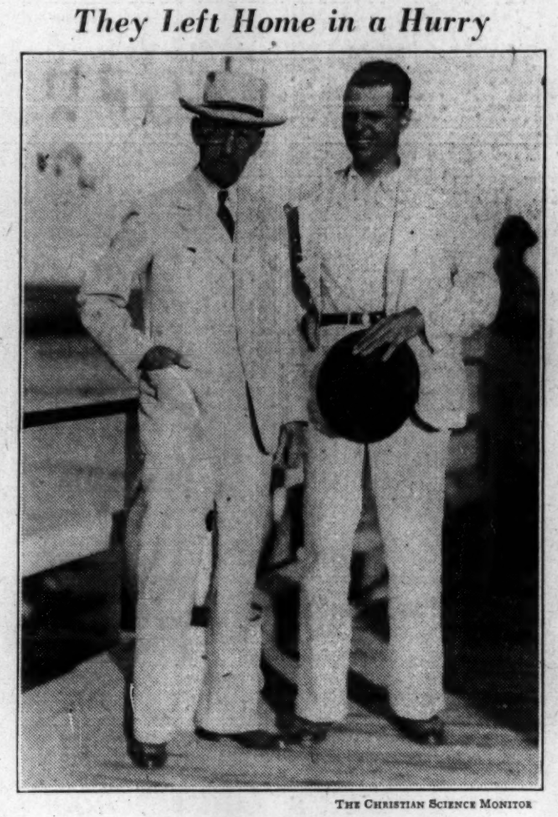
SALZBURG—Two young jobless Austrians, puzzling over ways to make a living, remembered that a French chef, who had once visited Salzburg to see the Festival was very much pleased with certain edible snails with which he had been supplied.

So they started a snail farm and are now supplying French head cooks with their products, "hauselschnecke," or "little house" snails which thrive here because of a special plant found only in this district that serves as their food. The French call this newly-discovered delicacy "the oyster of the Austrian Alps."

Ulm Tries Australian Flight

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17 (AP)—Flight Lieut. Charles T. P. Ulm, attempting to set a new flight record from England to Australia, arrived here early Oct. 16 with his three companions after an uneventful hop from Karichi, India.

They Left Home in a Hurry



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Gen. Mario G. Menocal and His Son Raoul

Menocal Once Again In the U. S., He Says, On General Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 17—Gen. Mario G. Menocal, with his son Raoul, is again on American soil having arrived on a Pan American Line plane landing at Dinner Key airport one hour ahead of its usual schedule from Havana.

The leader of the band of political exiles who took refuge in Miami during Machado's régime, General Menocal returned to his native land with that President's downfall. The "Menocalites," as they are called in Cuba, are a powerful faction, just how strong nobody seems to know as yet. However, their leader appeared to be obliged to leave Havana in a hurry, according to Pan American officials, wh arranged for the giant airship to take off an hour ahead of schedule.

Asked what he is going to do in America, he said he was on business. Pressed as to the nature of his business, he replied with a sly twinkle, "General business." He admitted that conditions in Cuba "are not very good; nothing is very settled." But he refused to go into details. He was politely noncommittal about President Grau San Martin's régime.

When someone asked if it were true that an order had been issued in Cuba for his arrest, he replied that he did not know much about that. He lived in his own house in Havana, he said, and went about the streets freely and no one tried to stop him when he left.

Three Officers Leave Cuba; One Is Detained

HAVANA, Oct. 17—(AP)—Col. Juan Cruz Bustillo, formerly of the Cuban Army, tried to leave by airplane to visit his son in the United States yesterday but was held in Havana by a presidential order.

Shortly before he attempted to get away, three other former officers, Manuel Villada, Eduardo Lombard, and Francisco Castellanos, succeeded in the attempt. They flew to Miami, Fla.

Clearer City Reports Called National Need

CHICAGO, Oct. 17 (AP)—What the country needs, Mr. Clarence E. Ridley, executive director of the International City Managers Association, said today, is an official municipal report it can read and understand.

"They are either encyclopedic in detail," he said, "or they utterly fail to record the major facts of city administration." Mr. Ridley made his observations before the convention of the American Library Association and said he thought librarians were in a position to offer excellent proposals to the proper officials.

Laws to Defeat Bootlegging And Evasion Favored

Massachusetts Control of Liquor Is Urged on Those Lines

A system of liquor control that will not place a premium on evasion and the bootlegger was advocated today by Mr. Harry B. Putnam of Westfield, chairman of the special legislative committee to draft a law to regulate and control the manufacture and sale of hard liquor after repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

To discourage evasion he urged low liquor prices. He said he personally favored the sale of liquor in reputable restaurants, hotels and clubs. The final report of the committee is not expected until next week, but it is known there has been a division among the committeemen as to the method of control.

One faction favors sales only by packages, not to be opened on the premises; another, the return of the saloon, and still another wants liquor sold only in hotels and restaurants to be drunk there by persons sitting at tables.

Mr. Putnam predicted that liquor will be available for sale in Massachusetts on Dec. 6. On Dec. 5, he declared Maine will make the thirty-sixth state to ratify repeal of the national dry law and liquor will become available at that time.

The committee has been holding daily meetings. A preliminary draft of a bill of 80 sections has had more than 20 sections approved by the members. Upon the filing of the bill, Gov. Joseph B. Ely will call a special session of the Legislature, probably in the middle of November, to enact finally a law for state liquor control.

Five Bible Students Arrested in Erfurt

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Oct. 16—According to police reports from Erfurt in Thuringia, five members of the International Bible Students' Association, which last summer was closed because the authorities declared it was carrying on Marxist propaganda, were yesterday arrested.

Property including a personal automobile which, it was said, was used for propaganda purposes was seized. According to the same report, much Communist material which had been brought from Berlin by six Communist couriers was also seized.

After speaking in public places in Weimar against the National Socialist officials of Thuringia, Dr. Hugo Jost, former president of the Provincial Bank of Thuringia, was sentenced by special court to six weeks imprisonment. In Hamburg 58 sports associations, considered to be "antinational," have been prohibited and disbanded, their property seized and members forbidden to reorganize under another name.

Education for Working People Encouraged at Prospect Union

Exchange in Cambridge Guides Ambitions of Those Seeking Advice and Help in Furthering Knowledge and Abilities

Somehow it had not seemed so serious before, when he was busy making a living and bringing up a family, working from dawn to dusk to provide them with bread. But he was 60 now and couldn't write his name. The thought of his children's being ashamed of him was more than he could bear.

So he went to the Prospect Union Educational Exchange in Cambridge, where he found understanding people well equipped and very pleased to help him.

"The Prospect Union Educational Exchange is a philanthropic agency," says Miss Zelda Lions, in a 1930 issue of the National Municipal Review, "the purpose of which is the encouragement of education for working men and women. The exchange offers educational advice and vocational counseling, and serves as a clearing house of educational opportunities in Greater Boston, providing information concerning schools and courses of instruction. Another important phase of its work is protection against fraudulent and incompetent schools."

There is no charge. Early in September a young man who is a printer brought to the exchange a 10-cent vase which he had decorated with paint. It was all he had to show of his great yearning for artistic expression. Always discouraged by his family, he had received no instruction whatever, but finally finding the urge too strong had decided to take lessons. Drawing, he concluded, came first, but where to go and what kind of course to enroll in he had not the slightest idea.

The exchange had a list of art schools, thoroughly investigated in the manner applied to all institutions included in the annual catalogue of over 3000 courses, but none of them opened before the end of the month. Rather than keep the young man waiting for academic work, he was encouraged to start immediately by studying books on technique which he could obtain from the public library. He bought charcoal and paper, and made himself a drawing board in the lumber yard. When the evening art school opened, he had completed 12 sketches, and he earned enough money by designing Christmas cards to pay for several additional courses.

A restaurant worker with aspirations to become a chef was placed in the Morgan Memorial as an apprentice cook during his time off. A middle-aged spinster who wished to learn wood carving was informed of an afternoon class.

Accountants desiring more up-to-date methods; men ill-suited to the city looking for rural occupation; soda fountain clerks with a talent for dramatic art; telephone operators who wish to manage tea rooms; naturalized citizens trying to obtain the equivalent of a high school education; and workers in fire departments who wish to become musicians or aviators—all are finding the most sympathetic, personal interest and practical advice, as well as assistance in the offices of the exchange.

An index to occupations and the yearly catalogue, which sells for 50 cents, provide a key to the vast educational opportunities of Greater Boston, embracing almost 600 subjects, from accounting to zoölogy.

The name is derived from the Prospect House, a tavern of old Cambridgeport, where a young minister, the Rev. Robert Ely, who was taking some Harvard course in 1891, conceived the idea of inducing some of his fellow students to cooperate with him in sharing their higher education with working men of the "Lower Port." His enthusiasm was contagious, and with the aid of Prof. Francis G. Peabody the Prospect Union was founded. An increasing number of Harvard men enlisted each year in this service, and in 1910 a cooperative society, with 500 members, a store and "Review" was established. As evening schools developed and transportation facilities between Cambridge and Boston were added, the union discontinued its classes and became an exchange of service, in 1923, under the title of the Prospect Union Association of Cambridge.

Weather Observers Defend Reputation Of New England

You can't beat the good old New England weather.

At least so believes Mr. John J. Loveland of Wellesley, senior meteorologist in the Government's weather service, who was retired in Boston today after 51 years and four months as an official weather forecaster in various parts of the United States. He is succeeded here by Mr. G. Harold Noyes of Cleveland, Ohio, who assumed his new office on the nineteenth floor of the Federal Building this noon.

The Boston branch of the United States Weather Bureau has been in charge of Mr. Loveland since 1924. During this period, he says he had regarded the New England weather, summer and winter, the best that could be found. The famous east wind, that brings relief to New England in the summer just when its cooling effects are most needed, is one of the important reasons why the retiring weather chief is partial to the New England climate.

The new government weather forecaster stationed at Boston is likewise partial to New England weather. A New Englander himself, Mr. Noyes feels right at home at his post because in 1901, he was assistant meteorologist in the Boston weather bureau.

Asked what kind of weather he was going to give New England, Mr. Noyes replied, "Just the same good and bad that my predecessor has given you."

NRA MEMBER U.S. WE DO OUR PART

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.

NRA MEMBER U.S. WE DO OUR PART

It gives a

BETTER SHINE

There's "something special" about a Whittemore's Oil Paste Shine that is entirely in harmony with the appearance of the well-dressed man. It affords proof of the extra quality of the polish.

Whittemore's imparts a quick, lustrous polish and keeps the leather pliant. The easy opening container is generous in size. Besides Black, the Oil Paste is available in Tan, Brown, Oxblood and Neutral.

WHITTEMORE BROS. CORP. Cambridge, Mass.

BUY NOW! 25c Sale

The government asks you to do your part to make business better by buying now. Help the farmer and manufacturer to put more wage earners on their pay rolls. First National does its part this week in offering the housewives of New England greater values and savings than ever before in this great 25c sale. BUY NOW and SAVE NOW in your First National Store.

An Annual EVENT POTATO SALE

AN EXTRA FEATURE FOR THE WEEK!

FANCY GREEN MOUNTAIN STOCK

15 LBS 29c — EXCELLENT KEEPING QUALITIES — 100 Lb Bag $1.89

LOOK . . . AT THESE 25c Values Every One A Saving for Your Budget

Pink Salmon	2 TALL TINS 25c	Finast Mustard PREPARED	2 12 oz Mugs 25c
Finast Macaroni	4 8 oz PKGS 25c	Grapefruit	2 No 2 TINS 25c
Finast Spaghetti	4 8 oz PKGS 25c	Finast Vinegar	½ Gal JUG 25c
Tomato Juice FINAST	2 25 oz TINS 25c	Finast Cookies ALL VARIETIES	2 LBS 25c
Raisins SEEDED OR SEEDLESS	4 15 oz PKGS 25c	Ground Spices FINAST—All 9c and 10c Kinds	3 FOR 25c
Hershey's Cocoa	3 8 oz TINS 25c	Kippered Snacks King Oscar	6 No ¼ TINS 25c
Ivory Soap	5 6 oz BARS 25c	Red Wing Jelly PURE GRAPE	2 10 oz JARS 25c
Jell-O ASSORTED PURE FRUIT FLAVORS	4 PKGS 25c	Hormel Vegetable Soup	2 20 oz TINS 25c
Richmond Rice	4 12 oz PKGS 25c	Finast Brown Bread	2 LGE TINS 25c
Karo Syrup BLUE LABEL	2 TINS 25c	Pea Beans MICHIGAN OR YORK STATE—Hand Picked	5 LBS BULK 25c
Toilet Tissue RICHMOND	6 ROLLS 25c		

BAKERY SPECIALS—Fresh From Our Own Ovens—SLICED—THICK, GOLDEN CRUSTS

Rye Bread Large 20 oz Loaf 8c — Raisin Ring Light, fluffy home-made style cake Each 18c

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

Tokay Grapes	2 Lbs 13c
Cranberries	2 Lbs 19c
Squash Blue Hubbard or Red Turban	4 Lbs 10c
McIntosh Apples	6 Lbs 19c
Cabbage Native—Solid Heads	2 Lbs 5c

UNEEDA BAKER'S SPECIALS

Fresh From the Ovens

Premium Flakes, Uneeda Grahams	Your Choice 1 Lb Pkg 17c
Macaroon Sandwich	Lb 29c
Old Fashion	Assortment Lb 15c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

Sweethome Chocolates

33c lb

Progress in Education

Teaching True Prohibition

Renewed Work With Boys and Girls Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Spokane, Wash.

WHILE to many parents the repeal of prohibition may appear to be a grave disaster, perhaps a great blessing may be derived from the work which will be done to offset it. During the period of prohibition, in many cases the real crux of the situation was overlooked or minimized to such an extent that it lost a certain educational support, —that is the teaching of the evils of liquor.

When a person was arrested for being intoxicated or a raid was made by federal officers, or a rumrunning outfit was caught, the fact that was stressed and for which punishment was exacted was that a law had been broken. Consequently the average young person thought little of the fact that consuming intoxicating liquor was a harmful procedure.

Now it is highly probable that education against the use of liquor will be resumed or brought into a much larger limelight than it has occupied during the past prohibition years. Certain it is that children must be taught to respect the laws of the country and this teaching is not to be overlooked, but added to it should be education of what may be called the inner prohibition against objectionable and habit-forming practices.

Everyone remembers in childhood diverting little streams of water into carefully made channels and the childish delight he had in the achievement. In later years it is possible to divert little streams of thought into desired channels and to find joy in such achievement. Surely it is a high purpose to foster and instill in the thoughts of children of all ages the total lack of value and the harmful effects of the uses of intoxicating liquor or tobacco.

Wise Handling

Such education has to be handled more carefully than perhaps any other sort. Prohibition by itself is a negation. It should always be followed up with a forceful study of the truth respecting the "whys" and "wherefores." There must be something to fill in the void left by a negation. It would seem that if the "whys" and "wherefores" could be answered satisfactorily there would evolve an inner prohibition against intoxicating liquors and the use of tobacco that would preclude eventually the necessity of any laws forbidding their indulgence.

Little children are not as young as we often think them. Even very tiny streams of thought may be directed and guided into deep and lasting channels. Therefore the education against habit-forming practices may be begun at a far earlier age than generally is presumed.

"But So-and So smokes," the small one remonstrates, with a cigarette (held against its young mouth. "I want to try. Why can't I?"

The answer must be convincing and forceful, yet framed in words that will be understood readily by the little one.

"No matter who smokes, that doesn't make it a good thing to do. See, it is dirty—dirty ashes, and dirty burned ends of cigarettes. And it makes your mouth taste dirty, and your breath smell."

To the older child there must be other answers, and in this connection there is a definite warning to be observed. Don't approach the child from so lofty a viewpoint that the good you would accomplish goes amiss. To disregard this warning means that you incur the chance of some such silent or spoken utterance on the part of the young person: "Oh, mother and dad, or my teacher, are so old-fashioned and so preachy."

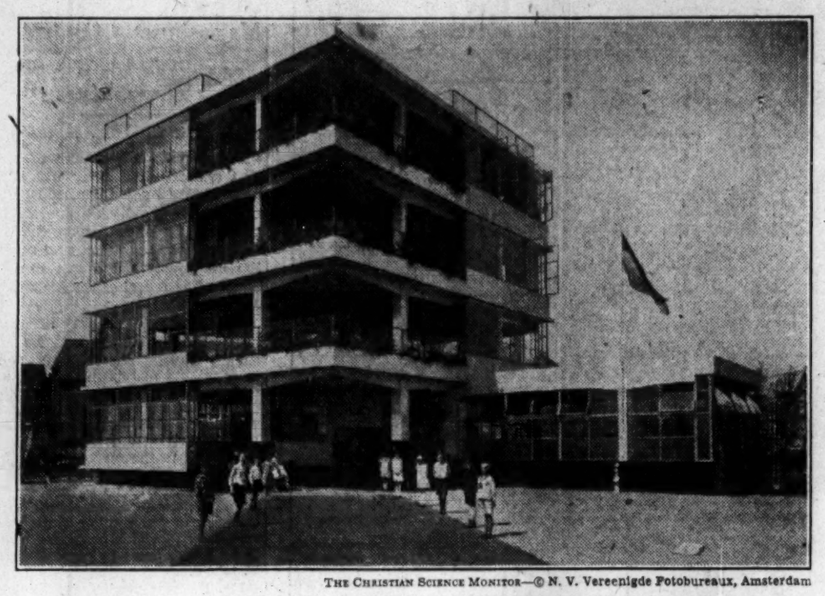
If the young man can be reasoned with along some line which fits in with his own aspirations and hobbies, the correcting word will hold much greater weight. Instead of some phrases such as: "You must not smoke or drink, you are too young. Wait until you are older," it would be better to appeal to him along some other idea. Athletics, for instance. Athletes train vigorously, which includes the forgoing of drinking and smoking. Most boys would like to make some school team, try that goal as inducement. Then there are so many later fields of achievement that demand clear thinking, unclouded by the haze of liquor or tobacco. Flying an airplane, for example, requires clarified, alert thoughts.

As for the teen age girl who may have been led to think it smart to drink and smoke there are everyday arguments which will meet her on her own ground.

"Smoking and drinking spoil your beauty, your daintiness. You want to look your best, don't you? You can't do that if your eyes are heavy or glazed from the effects of alcohol. And tobacco spoils the sweetness of your mouth and stains the whiteness of your fingers. A great deal of such excess makes for coarseness and destroys a girl's or woman's loveliness."

Perhaps these would not be the arguments that would appeal to the young people with whom you deal, but certain it is that the right education and suggestions to avoid these unpleasant and harmful practices will help to bring about an inner dislike of them which is far more effective than any outer restrictions.

P. W. D.



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The Glass School as Seen From the Playground.

Amsterdam's 'Glass School'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Amsterdam

AMSTERDAM'S first semiopen-air school, the so-called "glass school," which has now been in use for about three years, has given a mighty impulse to the open air school movement in the Netherlands. Many new schools have since been opened which have borrowed their ideas largely from the glass school.

It is essentially modern architecture, being built practically entirely of glass and ferro-concrete on a steel framework. Teaching and learning, especially in the more clement seasons, is a daily pleasure in this open, airy, flower-bordered school. There are three loggias and two sheltered classrooms on the roof, while in the rear are accommodated seven glass classrooms for use in rainy or stormy weather. Light, air and space are amply provided here. The classrooms, being pentagonal in shape, have five walls, four of which are glass windows, which swing open vertically, the fifth inside wall, being of stone. The children in class face this "working" wall and so are seated with their backs toward the outside, thus avoiding having their attention distracted. The same seating arrangement is followed on the loggias, where the children sit in the sunshine and in the sweet fragrance of the summer air.

The heating of these glass classrooms is done through the so-called panel-heating system. The hotwater pipes are laid in the ceiling and covered with a thin layer of ¼ inch of concrete. This system gives out an ideal radiant heat, which makes it possible to have one glass wall open even in winter, thus securing pleasant ventilation. The system has been put to the severest tests and has proved successful.

Sometimes it is objected that in excessive heat these glass "cages" must be insufferably hot. This inconvenience is obviated by the provision of effective curtains, while leaving all the windows open. On hot days teaching is done on the open balcony, and the building has been placed at such an angle that in summer during the hottest hours of the day the balcony-classrooms are mainly in shadow.

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A Class on One of the Flower-Bordered Loggias.

The Family Opera

Being Frivolous Remarks on Parental Voices

By RALPH BERGENGREN

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is no doubt something of the enthusiast's optimism in the suggestion of Miss Marion Flagg, music instructor at the Horace Mann School of Teachers College, Columbia University, that parents would do well to adopt and practice a musical utterance in speech with their children, thus improvising what Miss Flagg terms a "miniature grand opera" in the home. "Parents," says Miss Flagg in a study of "Creative Music," "should carry on a dialogue in song with their children. The uninspiring tasks of dressing, face washing, going to bed, eating spinach and brushing of teeth will become a pleasure and gain new gusto and zest when made the subject of a singing game. "Singsong is suggested as a simple form of vocalization for parents academically untrained in the art of song. It will occur to some readers that parents gifted that way might compose lyrics:

"Here comes the good spinach!
Now one, two, and three—
We eat the good spinach
With gusto and glee.

"We eat the good spinach.
We leave not a bit.
We only regret there
Was not more of it."

If parents so addressed the children, there seems no good reason why they should not so address each other in the children's presence. In such scenes of miniature grand opera as the Departure of Father for the Office and the Return of Father to the Home, the parents would sing the leading parts and the children provide the chorus. The custom might even spread beyond the home, creating a civilization as music loving as that represented on the stage by grand opera itself.

But, although some readers may be inclined to regard Miss Flagg's suggestion lightly and even frivolously, there may be others who will see in it something of real value, another tool, so to speak, for the making of a successful home. It becomes at once easier to conceive of occasional miniature grand opera in the home than of a continuous performance. Such continuity would habituate the family to expressing all its individual thoughts, emotions, and desires in song, thus creating in reality a little domestic world similar to the fictitious world presented by grand opera of normal size and content. It would become possible for the affairs of the family to proceed in song or singsong very much as they had hitherto proceeded in speech—and this, one judges, is what miniature grand opera would wish to avoid. This being taken into consideration, it seems reasonably safe to think that the family which occasionally performed, and enjoyed performing, miniature grand opera would be a pretty good family for children to live in.

Whether miniature grand opera in the home would (as Miss Flagg hopes) tend to the creation of a music loving nation is a question which some will wish to debate. Although they express themselves in song, this seems to be their convention, and there is little else in their behavior to prove that many of the familiar personages of grand opera really care much for music. The various efforts now under way with the avowed purpose of improving musical taste indicate how much is yet to be done before a music loving nation is created. Miss Flagg's suggestion is contributory to that effort. Even if its effect on the musical culture of the family should prove to be negligible, it may be believed that miniature grand opera in the home would make for innocent gayety and so strengthen the bonds of family affection.

Daring to Be Different

By ELOISE H. RICHARDS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the freshman arrives upon the campus, he (or she) is, as a rule, somewhat bewildered by the strangeness of his new surroundings. He feels that every move he makes gives away the fact that he is a freshman and "green," and this increases his awkwardness.

Then the desire to become one of this interesting group asserts itself and he sets about adapting himself as rapidly as possible to his new surroundings.

If the clothing he has brought from home varies from that which he sees his fellow students wearing, he desires to discard it and get other clothes that conform. He acquires the colloquialisms that he hears on all sides. "Hya fellow," and "Lo pal." He discovers that "blue book" which he hears so often means a real examination as differentiated from a mere quiz, and he acquires a set of slang phrases on school interests and activities that to the uninitiated sounds like Chinese or Russian. He (or she) has his hair cut or lets it grow after the prevailing mode of the moment, and he watches the older students and makes mental notes of every move and gesture.

Deeper Than That

So far the conformation is external but it goes deeper than that. He begins to discard all the old standards he has held to before as being childish. Even when good sense might tell him that his own ideals and standards were preferable, he may feel that the new environment calls for new ideas and he collects them rapidly and without much discrimination. The opinions he hears these older students expound—and how they love to expound them—are listened to eagerly.

All this time new classes are being attended. English composition, civics, political science, history, sociology. Whatever his course the student, at first, finds it a formless structure and as far as he can see without relation to his chosen major.

All this time he has been so concerned with his own metamorphosis that he has not been much concerned with the new friends he has been making. Whether they are intelligent or dull, serious or gay, fast or slow, worth while or not. And oh, the thrill when some one of these fellow students claps him on the shoulder and exclaims, "My, but you have changed since you came to college!" That's what he has been waiting to hear! He feels the effort, and it was an effort, of the past few weeks, or months, has not been in vain!

Finally he is able to single out the prominent men on the campus, Brown, the cheer leader; Jones, the editor of the Daily; Thomas, president of A. S. U. W. Then follows the natural desire to know some of these men and to become prominent some day himself.

But if the student is serious about going to college he will study hard, which is the main thing, and by and by the uncertain feeling is gone. Then he begins to feel he is getting somewhere. He becomes more and more interested in his courses and even the desire to be popular sinks to a secondary place. This is the surest way to a successful four years in college. He finds the real friends he has made remain friends, while the rest drop away. He pays less attention to what "they" think. He begins to think for himself. He dares to be different! The clothes which he brought from home and which he has disliked are brought forth and worn. He finds the "big" men are, after all, just students like himself.

Purposeful Activity

The main thing is for the student to find out what he wants as early in his college course as possible and go after it earnestly and seriously. Not to conform of to do what "they" think is best.

There was a young man taking the journalism course who declined to work on a student publication because he was earning his way and he felt he could not give the three hours daily that was necessary and earn his way, too. It nearly broke his heart because as a freshman he saw all his journalistic hopes go glimmering. In his senior year he got the highest honors the school of journalism could offer.

If the student will keep his ideals intact and go after the thing he wants, earnestly and patiently, he is sure to achieve his goal.

A Children's 'Wall Newspaper'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Belgrade, Yugoslavia

HAVE you heard of "wall newspapers"? The idea may be an old one to you—but it is brand new to the Yugoslav children who are taking it up with great enthusiasm. It was introduced in Belgrade by the Public Lending Library to interest children in books and it has begun well.

The idea is that a group of children should produce their own newspaper. That is not at all novel. The novelty is that instead of costly printing or duplication the newspaper is written out by hand by children with good handwriting and is fastened upon the wall in a special room given by the library. The children select their own publication committee, which appoints an editor-in-chief, a board of subeditors, correctors and copywriters.

Articles are invited from all the children of the institution. They may write on any subject they choose—books they have read, films they have seen, journeys they have made. Initiative and invention are encouraged. Articles may be illustrated by drawings, photographs, cuttings from newspapers or advertisements. Some children write verse. The most interesting articles are picked out by the publications board, copied out in good writing if necessary, corrected as to spelling and grammar, and on the day of publication posted on the wall with suitable headlines in large and decorative letters.

Interest at High Pitch

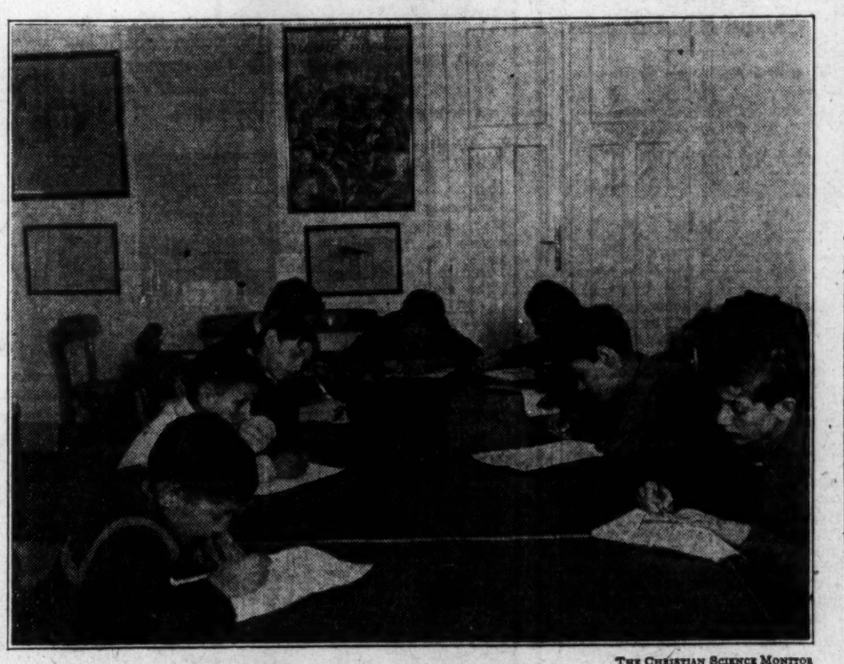
The interest aroused among the children is enormous. Not a word goes unread. In the library book reviews are especially popular and the demand for books which have been reviewed on the wall increases instantly. The success of the scheme may be judged from the fact that the number of books taken out by children since the wall newspaper was started has trebled.

Most of the children who take an active part in the production of the wall newspaper are poor—they could never afford to buy a printed paper produced by themselves. But the whole cost of producing an issue of the wall newspaper is not more than a few cents—the cost of the paper on which it is written. The scheme is so easy to introduce and work that it is being copied in schools, among troops of Scouts, and other children's institutions in Yugoslavia.

Of Educational Value

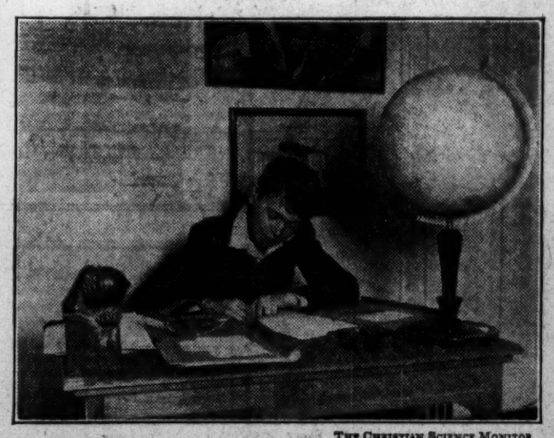
From the educationist's point of view the scheme has much to recommend it. It develops initiative, induces wide reading, gives facility in the use of the mother tongue, shapes creative and artistic tendencies, widens the children's knowledge of a hundred subjects without dullness or effort, finds an amusing and instructive outlet for energy and a useful pastime and, of prime importance, it costs very little.

There is no reason why this movement should not become international and articles be exchanged between the wall newspapers of schools in different lands. Translation would add to the benefits derived by the children—knowledge of modern languages would thus be greatly increased.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Wall Newspaper "Goes to Press." A Group of Young Scribes Making Copies.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

One of the Editors of the Wall Newspaper.

A Moment's Preparation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A MOTHER can often help a child to learn to meet a new or unpleasant situation happily if she will give a little attention to preparing him for it.

Ruth's mother and father planned to spend the evening away from home. Arrangements were made for the child to go to sleep at the home of her aunt who lived next door. "Daddy will come for you when we return," explained the mother, "and will carry you home. You will be asleep when he comes and you may feel rather surprised if you should waken. But everything will be all right and you can be happy anyway. Just think! You are big enough to walk home but Daddy is planning to carry you, for he knows you will be sleepy. Isn't that kind of Daddy? He will be glad to find you can be a happy girl even if it does all seem strange to you."

With this explanation, and the thought of her father's kindness, the child was prepared for the new experience.

A little child may find it very hard to be interrupted in his play, or to put his treasures away for the night. Two-year-old John was not unlike other children in this way. One evening he was playing with a new ball and his mother knew it would be especially difficult for him to give it up. When she felt it was necessary for him to do so, she let him see her carry to his room some little pictures that he was particularly fond of, and that she occasionally let him look at for a few quiet moments at bedtime. Then she went to him and said, "Now we will throw the ball once more and then we will say, 'that's enough' and put it away until tomorrow." The ball was thrown once more. "Now we will say, 'that's enough'," repeated Mother. The idea pleased John, who was always interested in new words and expressions. Besides, he knew the opportunity of looking at the treasured pictures awaited him. He was content to say, "that's enough" and to put the ball away happily.

It was not necessary to use an attractive object as a substitute again. John readily formed the habit of stopping his play and obeying promptly when Mother said, "Once more, and then we will say, 'that's enough.'"

It was this mother's custom to read to John a few minutes each day. As the stories were very short and simple, it was possible to read several of them. She found it a help to tell the child when she expected to read only one more. Her words were, "This will be the last one. When we have finished it, that will be all. Then you may say, 'Thank you, Mother,' and put the book away." John found it possible after this simple preparation to put the book away cheerfully.

It requires only a little such loving consideration to help a child learn to meet successfully those little unexpected incidents of his day that may so easily lead to trying situations if he is unprepared for them.

Student Co-operative Houses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madison, Wis.

Without any subsidy whatever from either the State or the university, student coöperative houses at the University of Wisconsin, first opened last year, have proved so successful both economically and socially that administrative authorities started a third coöperative house this autumn.

Economically managed and operated on a no-profit basis, these student quarters are the cheapest place to live for the accommodations received. Administrative authorities believe they are the most successful and cheapest coöperative houses that have ever been operated by any university, pointing out that such houses at other schools are usually subsidized by the university with items like free rent, gas, heat, and management.

Wisconsin's taxpayers, however, pay nothing toward the support of these houses. Competent management allows the houses to pay all their operating expenses. Costs are kept to a low level by the coöperative efforts of the residents, who do all the necessary work around the houses and often cook the meals and conduct the management themselves, although a cook and a manager are paid to care for the latter work.

The average cost for room and board and social activities at these houses last year was 94 cents a day, and one month the costs sank as low as 88 cents a day. Costs for this year will depend on the increase in the prices for foodstuffs, but they are not expected to exceed $1 a day. Expenses are divided among the 67 residents of the three houses at the end of each month.

Included in these costs are a considerable quantity of magazines and daily newspapers as well as parties and dances given throughout the year. The houses even buy their own athletic equipment and enter teams into the intra-mural contests.

Despite the success of these houses, the university does not intend any further expansion in the coöperative living field. These three houses were organized only because the university had the properties on hand and did not wish to keep them idle. Smallness, the authorities believe, makes successful handling.

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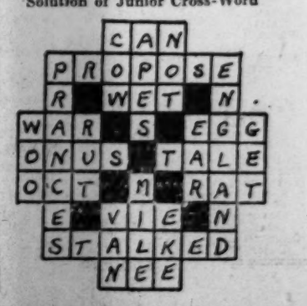

The Home Forum

Two Meet

THE British Museum's vast reading room was responsible. I had been mulling through the E's in the book catalogue one rainy afternoon in November. Suddenly I looked up. Another visitor had entered—a rather tall woman dressed in a cape and hat reminiscent of the seventies. Her very quiet saved her from being an intruder in that circular room where tens of thousands of books gazed out from the walls over the bent heads of a thousand readers. I recognized her at once. I had been turning the many pages of the E's with her novels and poems listed before me, as well as the biographical comments on her during the last fifty years, when suddenly, it seemed, we were face to face. For a moment, eyes beautiful with the sympathy and understanding they mirrored, gazed at me out of a face Dante-esque in its massivity. Her gaunt figure was held erectly; her hands, raised slightly, tapered from broad-palmed capability to artistic fingers; her manner was gracious and gentle. Dare I ask her, I thought, about the elusive reference I was seeking? Before I could speak, I was aware of being jostled against. My eyes opened with a start—she was not there; she never had been there; I must have been dreaming. Looking around the room, I saw the clock still standing at three; the books still gazing out over the heads of the readers. My fingers turned again to the E's and I was conscious of a growing desire to know more about George Eliot.

* * *

One day a friend came to me excitedly. Knowing my interest, they were always coming to me, my various friends, with bits of information about George Eliot. This particular friend's great-aunt had been staying at a hotel on the south coast. At the same hotel was a little lady whose father had known George Eliot and in whose possession were several unpublished letters as well as other relics. My friend added calmly that she could arrange for me to meet Miss F. if I cared to. If I thought excitedly of all the anecdotes and intimate things such a person could tell, of what those unpublished letters might reveal about a life so open and yet so little understood. Yes, yes, I urged, impatient of the days between. For the next week or more, letters flew back and forth from London to Coventry, one finally coming to me: if it was not raining on the following Tuesday and if the east wind was not blowing and if I could take the nine o'clock train, Miss F. would meet me on the platform at Coventry and she would wear a red scarf. I replied, hard put to pianissimo my enthusiasm, and suggested matching her scarf with a yellow one.

Coventry must have looked much the same fifty years ago, or even a hundred, with its street after street of prim square houses all alike behind their small plots of grass and large walls; its triangular Green whose apex led to shops and banks—the whole backed by the spires of three churches, lovely dark fingers that have been pointing up for generations of Midlanders. From the first moment of our meeting I felt as if a door had opened on the teeming past. Little events, neighborly doings, remarks and tales, all with a sharp edge of truth, brought a very real George Eliot before me, one who was fundamentally what she had always prayed to be, a

"sweet presence of a good diffused,
And in diffusion ever more intense."

We stood before a small yellow building facing the Green. Once this had been Miss Franklin's school where Mary Ann Evans came as a boarder when she was thirteen years old. Here her father's dog cart brought her, returning every week with her laundry, eggs and produce from the farm, and at the end of the term to take her home for the holidays. Here Mary Ann, putting away childish things, asked to be known as Marian. That was a hundred years ago: Miss Franklin's has become a greengrocer's, and all that remains is a small plaque on the side wall telling of the pupil whom the school delighted to honor.

"Couldn't we go to the Foleshill road and see George Eliot's home?" I asked with the insatiable ardor of hero-worship.

"We could but we won't," Miss F. replied tartly. "'Bird Grove' has been turned into a cinema house. We'll go to the Library next."

The Library has honored George Eliot with a memorial alcove paneled in oak from the tall trees on her father's farm, under whose branches she often walked. Only a handful of possessions are here, brooded over by her desk, spacious and distinctly Victorian—her reading lamp, her writing board carved by a friend, some pictures, needlework done as a child, a gift of a stationery cabinet from Lewes and his three sons, the penciling on its card faint but legible "To little Mütter—", one of her famous notebooks, many books, many letters. Through my companion's prestige we were admitted into the alcove so that I might examine the precious things more closely. Sitting down, I at the desk, we read through a pile of unpublished letters. George Eliot's writing was always beautiful, precise, and through its medium the little words of friendship stood out clearly. Here was one dashed hurriedly asking a friend to tea and signed "Pollian," her pet name; another in thanks for a gift; another in gratitude at a friend's understanding appreciation of one of her books. We came to the end, but the writing in the last letter did not flow freely: cramped lines shaped poignant words for Lewes, that gentle friend and tender counselor, no longer standing by her, yet crystallized in the terse strokes is her belief in love's immortality.

"Bird Grove" was gone but "Ivy Cottage," once the home of the Brays, Marian Evans' loyal friends for forty years, still stands. There she had visited often and there Miss F. led me. I was familiar with the picture of the little vine-covered house, set behind a holly hedge, that all proper biographers print as particularly relevant. Here under the influence of the genial Mr. Bray and his gentle wife, the young and ardent Marian plunged deep into philosophy, attaining such glimpses of truth and goodness as helped reveal her life work which Lewes later was to make possible.

A maid looked out of an upstairs window, as maids often do in provincial towns, and in a short while appeared at the door. Miss F. began eagerly, "May we see the house, please? You see, I used to know it so well—"

"This house is not to be rented or sold, madam," the door began to close.

"What's that? But I used to know it when the Brays lived here. I want my friend to see the house."

"There's no one by the name of Bray living here now"—but the door could close no further, for Miss F. had thrust her umbrella in the crack.

"But look here," she said, unrebuffed, "my friend is interested in George Eliot and I used to know this house—go ask your mistress if she would kindly let us see it."

At this moment the mistress herself appeared, a charming hospitable woman who instantly seemed to know of Miss F. and welcomed us in. We went from room to room under her interested guidance. It was a simple home with quiet gentility in its walls, windows and fireplaces, and it spoke throughout of its rich mental endowment. The long windows of the drawing room led out into a harp-shaped garden whose bit of lawn and spacious borders were hedged in peaceful seclusion. "There she wrote 'Adam Bede,'" Miss F. gestured toward the bottom of the garden then back again to the room, "and this is where Mr. Bray held his endless discussions. Emerson came here; Froude and Spenser, all the lights of the day shone and philosophized here together. My father often told me what she used to say to them time and time again—'My only desire is to know the truth, my only fear to cling to error'—that's what George Eliot used to say when long words were flying."

Miss F. and I walked to her home together, then I said good-by and went on to the station through the quiet streets saved by a Godiva and shocked by a George Eliot. The shadow of a pollarded tree was cast by a lamp before me and it seemed, for a moment, that a tall figure in a cape and hat reminiscent of the seventies was preceding me. I might have spoken, the distance between us was so little, but at that same time I knew that my words in the silence would have been like pebbles tossed into a pool: they would have sunk only deeper into the silence.

B. Y.

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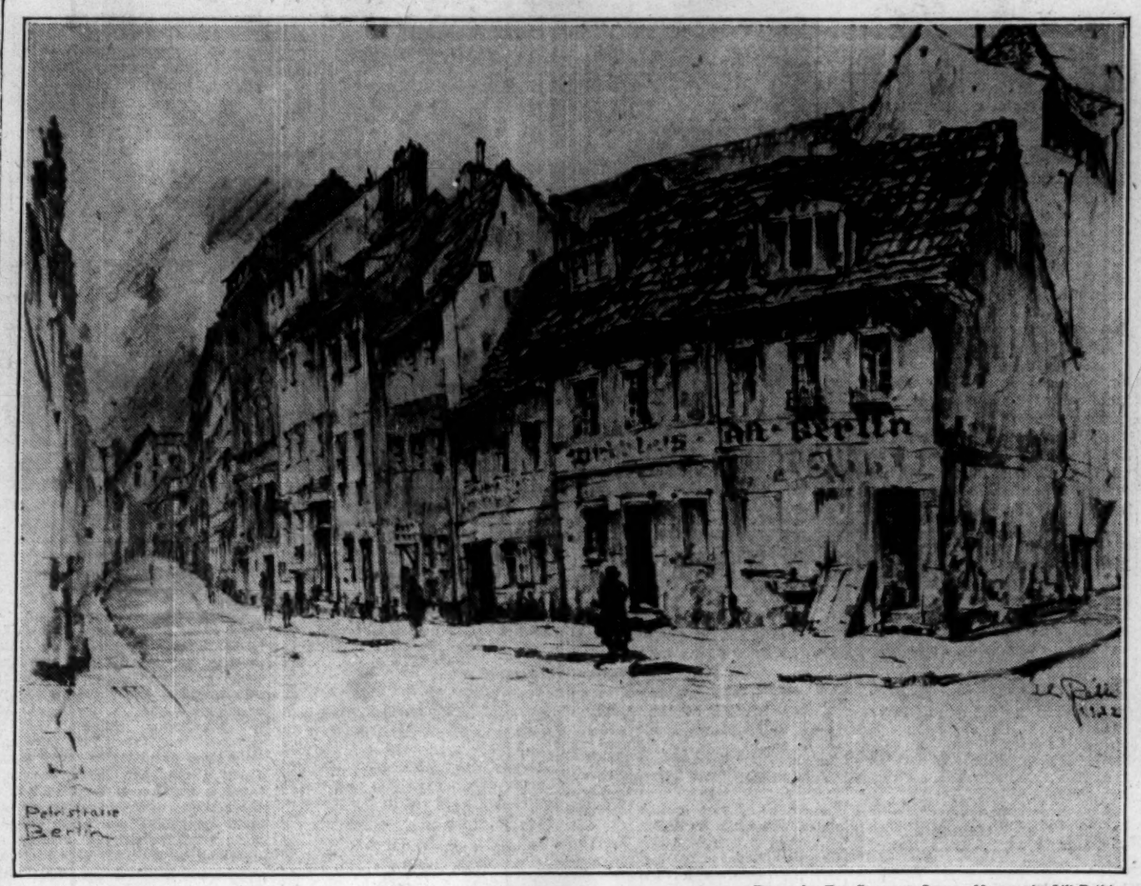

Petristrasse—Old Berlin

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BY LILI RETHI

The Real Denmark

Those who wish to see something of the real Denmark will be wise to spend the night at Esbjerg and make their way slowly across Jutland, instead of rushing through the black void of the night in a sleeping-car to Copenhagen. . . .

Fanø has all the traditions of age and antiquity which Esbjerg so obviously lacks, and its villages are hamlets in which the men fish and the women till the ground just as their ancestors used to do generations ago. The ferry which crosses from Esbjerg to Fanø every two hours is a strange craft, packed amidships with motorcars of various makes and sizes, ranging from a palatial saloon to a battered Ford van. On the upper deck are the tourists and holiday-makers, with faces tanned by the keen winds which sweep over the island, and on the lower deck are little groups of islanders, with their picturesque head-dresses and marketing baskets.

Fanø is eight miles in length and presents as many contrasts as do the passengers on the ferry. A fleet of motorbuses waits at the landing-place to carry visitors to the large hotels at Fanøgnordsøbad, which is a fashionable seaside place on the northwest of the island, whose golf-courses, tennis-courts and motor-racing tracks offer the same amusements as the best known continental resorts. But those who wish to see the real Fanø should shake their heads at the motor-drivers and make their way on foot from the ferry up the steep path to the village of Nordby.

In a moment, the noise, the bustle, the feverish gayety of Fanøgnordsøbad is left behind, for Nordby is a quiet old town, unchanged by the passing of time. There is one immensely long narrow street with low shops, only one story in height, and pink and yellow houses with green doors. On the outskirts stands the church, and then the street winds on and on, until it seems as if it will have run the length of Fanø before it comes to an end.

The shops, with their small windows and miscellaneous wares, are genuine village shops. The grocer sells attractive bowls of peasant pottery which can be bought for a trifling cost, and a little farther on is a shop full of amber; beads, necklaces, pendants, penholders and lumps in bewildering profusion; amber, in fact, in every shape and form. If you enter the shop and make a purchase, the owner will tell you how in winter, after a strong westerly gale, he goes to the west side of the island and hunts on the sands for the amber washed up by the storm, and how he returns laden with treasure trove, which he makes into articles suitable for souvenir-hunting tourists, when the summer comes.

The farms, which fringe the coast, are typical Danish homesteads, built of brick with curiously rounded thatched roofs and outbuildings which form three sides of a square. Beyond the village lie the sand-dunes, where it is possible to wander for hours, drinking in the keen tonic air. On fine days in summer it is very beautiful, with the deep blue of the sea, the dazzlingly white sands, and the golden sunshine blending together in perfect harmony, while the purple heather and coarse grey-green grass add variety to the picture. As the wind blows sharply in from the sea, and the waves lap gently at the foot of the dunes and the gulls wheel and call overhead, the island casts her spell. What have towns and cities to offer that can compare with this? There are great white clouds sailing like galleons in the sky, and red-sailed fishing-boats, their sails taut in the breeze, can be seen in the distance. And as time passes, the colours gradually grow less vivid, and as the long twilight slowly casts its shade over the island, the sea, the clouds and the sand-hills assume a new and unfamiliar guise, more lovely if possible than their midday glory, for with it is tinged the gentle melancholy of a Northern night.—ETHEL CARLETON WILLIAMS, in "Denmark and the Danes." (London: Methuen.)

HE WHO is casual, with the casualness which is the privilege of tourists, may know neither the streets of Berlin nor the Berliner who walks upon them. Unter den Linden is a proud thoroughfare—unswerving in its directness from the Lustgarten to the Gate of Brandenburg. Straight lines cross and recross to form the avenues of the Tiergarten. Rectangle upon rectangle, square upon square, divide the capital of the Reich with Euclidian exactness. Yet for those who search, there is a spot where the geometry becomes gentle. Newness fades. Modern design is forgotten. "Alt Berlin" holds within its narrowing periphery the city of the seventeenth century.

Old Berlin. Over its cobbled streets that lie just beyond the shadow of a busy financial district, go people whose activities center in this region so seemingly removed from the rest of the city. Students may come there in groups formed under the sheltering ægis of a great university. Visitors may listen to the deep rounded intonations of the conductor of periodic official city-sponsored inspections. But for the most part the narrow ways, the rough footing, the buildings which were old when Bismarck's Reich had not begun, stand as the quiet remnant of three centuries ago.

The raftered ceilings and fine old stairways of the Petristrasse houses—the miniature, high-walled courtyards of the Jüdenhof—maintain a lowly dignity in contrast to the imposing grandeur of the distant Schloss or the vigorous newness of a Potsdamerplatz skyscraper. They are, in the very center of a vast city, an undemonstrative link with the days of the "Grosse Kurfürst" who welded the union between Brandenburg and Prussia. For what remains of Old Berlin makes little bid for recognition or acclaim. Like the more mellow side of the folk who inhabit every great city, its charm is to be come upon quietly—almost unexpectedly—bearing the added value of discovery.

October on a Devon Hillside

After weeks of slanting grey rains drifting through the valley, of harrying winds, of cold and dullness everywhere, the sun is suddenly hot on the hillside. The guts of the grazing marsh below reflect blue sky, and gulls over the flooded river are a brilliant white. The heavy, damp mackintosh coat on the arm is a burden, and, after a few more paces along the cattle-path, so are tweed coat and shirt-sleeves. . . .

What weather has passed over the hill and the grazing marsh! Weest weather, as they say in this country over-ridden by the south-west gales, where the crippled trees of the hills have the shapes of porcupines—some, licked by bullocks for salt on them, have thrice as many roots underground as branches in the air. For days the swallows wheeled about the tiny church of Lancarse, grey like a hill-top barn, and we said that summer was dead; . . . And then, this morning, before a rook had time to fly from hilltop to hilltop, the lusty ocean winds blew the sky clear, and the sun beat down on the hillside with the ardour of spring. Within an hour the mud of the cattle-path was firm and pleasant to tread, the shooting buzz of flies crossed the furze, dandelions opened, and grasshoppers were rasping among the grasses and the pale green stalks of the broom.

The sun, blinding with spikes and splashes of light, the immense luminous thistle-seed rolling through space, means much to us, but how much more to the lesser things of the hillside! It is their all. The bee creeps out of her tunnel beside the mossy stone, the wasp flies swift and intent again, the gossamer spider throws its lines gleaming with red and blue, the bronze fly, pollen-dusty, basks on the ragged disc of the ragwort, the grasshopper flips from bent to bent, free of the air—for all webs of the larger spiders, tunnel, cartwheel and tangle-net, are gone. It is the rasping of the grasshoppers that fills the morning with the illusion of summer. They are so happy and excited, the little sun-worshippers, with their boat-like bodies and strange masks, and long fiddler legs scraping out their love-songs. One by my boot has found a dwindling rain-drop on a grass-bent, and drinks it away; and then a sweet blade to nibble, until turning abruptly at the sound of wings, he meets dream-beauty mask to mask; and all else, even the sun, is unknown or unseen.

I meant to go down through the oak-scrub and the holly trees (in one of which is a ring-dove's nest with two fresh eggs) and to cross the marsh to the tide-wall. The river, tidal for another mile up the valley, lay like a great conger eel under the curves of the wooded hill, coloured with the brown fresh and glittering at its bends as with a myriad minute scales. Sometimes a peal, or a salmon, leapt out of the riding froth. I thought I might see an otter's seals in the mud, for one has been roving there by day and night after the migrating eels; and here I am on the hillside, sitting on a stone by the cattle-path, with the bright wraith of summer risen to disturb my mind.—HENRY WILLIAMSON, in "The Labouring Life." (London: Cape. New York: Dutton.)

I Heard the Moonlight Tinkle

I heard the moonlight tinkle,
And it broke upon my mood
Like a bit of fairy laughter
From a dark, enchanted wood.

It tinkled on the water
Through a rift the fog left wide—
With small and brittle music
It glittered on the tide.

Cascading down dark foliage
It trickled on the grass,
And the winds stood still to hearken
Lest that elfin music pass.

I, listening to the tinkling
Of its tambourines of light,
Saw dark reflections shattered,
Heard silver bells all night.

MARION STEWARD.

"Crois seulement"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LA GUÉRISON de la fille de Jaïrus, chef de la synagogue, est mentionnée trois fois dans le Nouveau Testament: on trouve ce récit dans les Évangiles de Marc, Luc et Matthieu. D'après saint Marc, le Maître, en face de ceux qui déclaraient que la petite fille était morte, dit avec simplicité: "Ne crains point, crois seulement!" Dans la version de Luc, nous retrouvons des circonstances pareilles; mais la réponse de Jésus-Christ, tout en gardant le même sens, est conçue en termes un peu différents: "Ne crains point! Crois seulement et elle sera sauvée." Tous les récits parlent de la mort de l'enfant et décrivent les pleurs, les lamentations des amis, puis l'attitude moqueuse et méprisante de ceux qui, "sachant qu'elle était morte," raillaient l'assurance exprimée par le Maître. Jésus fit sortir tous ceux dont les pensées n'accepteraient pas la vérité qu'il représentait; alors, seul dans la conscience de la Vie indestructible et toujours présente, il prit par la main la fillette qui se leva et fut rendue à la vie.

A la lumière de la Science Chrétienne, la simplicité de ce que le Maître requit dans ce cas fait une impression profonde: "Crois seulement"—crois à la vie et non à la mort, au pouvoir du bien plutôt que du mal, à la Vérité plutôt qu'à ce qui entrave l'établissement de la vérité. Souvent il pressait les hommes de croire; dans son ministère de guérison, il cherchait invariablement un signe indiquant l'obéissance et la réceptivité de ceux qu'il servait; mais demander simplement que l'on croie, paraît peu de chose en retour du don de la vie elle-même; et ceci nous révèle la grandeur de l'Amour universel, impartial, que Jésus représentait si fidèlement.

Rendant hommage à cette manifestation de l'Amour divin, Mary Baker Eddy écrit à la page 54 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Par la grandeur de sa vie humaine, il démontra la Vie divine. Grâce à la plénitude de sa pure affection, il définit l'Amour." S'il participa aux phases du rêve humain, Jésus était néanmoins toujours conscient de la vie dans l'Esprit, en Dieu; il vivait au-dessus des apparences mortelles dont il connaissait bien l'irréalité; il était dans le monde sans être du monde.

La confiance placée dans l'activité du bien n'est-elle pas préférable à la crainte du mal? Une croyance sincère en Dieu ne s'oriente-t-elle pas vers la foi en Dieu et n'y conduit-elle pas graduellement? Or le Maître exigeait également la foi en Dieu, au moins dans une certaine mesure. Paul est peut-être celui qui insista le plus sur la nécessité de la foi; avec assurance, il prouva sa foi par ses œuvres; finalement, par ces paroles émouvantes et pleines d'inspiration: "J'ai combattu le bon combat, . . . j'ai gardé la foi," il témoigna sincèrement du travail qu'il avait accompli. La Vérité n'est point consciente de l'erreur. La confiance absolue à l'égard du bien ne voit aucune réalité dans le mal; de même, une ferme foi dans l'Esprit ne peut admettre de réalité dans la matière. Ainsi la frêle croyance qui au début hésitait peut-être à s'élever, se transforme en foi; puis grâce aux lumières de la Science Chrétienne, la foi persévérante devient à son tour la compréhension spirituelle.

Ce qu'on appelle généralement fausses croyances n'est autre chose que les limitations de l'ignorance et n'a pas de valeur; c'est un sens des choses absolument erroné,—donc le néant, sans base ni validité. Rien ne peut vraiment exister indépendamment de Dieu; et la pensée qui commence à soupirer après la stabilité et la justice, s'apprête vraiment à croire la vérité quand elle lui sera présentée; elle entrevoit la lumière et se détourne des ténèbres. C'est assurément là un appel du Christ.

Lorsqu'on cesse de placer sa foi dans la matière sous ses diverses formes pour reconnaître l'homme spirituel créé par Dieu, ayant pour héritage éternel le bien, on apprend qu'il ne s'agit pas de rivaliser ou de lutter avec le monde matériel, mais de vaincre chez soi la croyance au monde matériel. Reconnaître avec joie la vérité, c'est faire un pas vers la compréhension spirituelle dont l'accessibilité et l'effet sont universels. La vérité une fois comprise détruit la crainte; elle éveille les désirs qui conduisent infailliblement vers le ciel parce que leur nature est divine. Le conseil de "Mondain" doit toujours être révoqué par les pèlerins modernes qui veulent atteindre la "Cité Céleste," la vraie conscience de la paix et de la satisfaction durables. Croire fermement au triomphe de tout ce qui est grand et bon, c'est avoir une arme puissante pour dissiper l'abattement ou les limitations; et quiconque se sert de cette arme finit par prouver qu'il ne s'appuie plus sur la matière.

Ainsi la compréhension progressive des réalités spirituelles prépare une base solide sur laquelle on peut se fonder et travailler en toute sécurité. A la page 272 de *Science et Santé*, nous trouvons ce joyeux témoignage: "Les triomphes de la Science Chrétienne sont recordés dans la destruction de l'erreur et du mal;" et tous ceux qui suivent avec persévérance le chemin de la croyance, de la foi et de la compréhension spirituelle, prouvent la vérité de cette assertion.

"Only believe"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE New Testament includes three accounts of the healing of a daughter of the ruler of the synagogue: one of these occurs in Mark's Gospel and the others in Luke and Matthew. In Mark we read that the Master, even in the midst of those who declared that the girl was dead, made this simple statement: "Be not afraid, only believe." In Luke's version the same circumstances are recorded, but the reply of Christ Jesus, though similar in import, is differently worded, namely, "Fear not: believe only, and she shall be made whole." All the accounts tell the same story as to the death of the child, and record that, in spite of the weeping and wailing of mourners, ridicule and scorn were expressed by those who, "knowing that she was dead," laughed at the Master's confident words. Jesus sent from the room all those whose thoughts would not accept the truth for which he stood, and, alone in the consciousness of ever present and indestructible Life, he took the maid by the hand and lifted her up, and she was restored.

In the light of Christian Science the simplicity of the Master's requirement in this case is deeply impressive: "only believe"—believe in life instead of death, in the power of good rather than in evil, in Truth in place of that which would seek to defeat the establishing of the truth. Often he urged people to believe, even as in his healing ministry he invariably sought some sign of obedience and receptivity from those he served; but to ask, even in return for the gift of life itself, what may seem so little as merely to believe, reveals the greatness of that universal and impartial Love which he so truly embodied.

As a tribute to this manifestation of divine Love, Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 54): "Through the magnitude of his human life, he demonstrated the divine Life. Out of the amplitude of his pure affection, he defined Love." Even though participating in the experiences of the human dream, Jesus always lived consciously in Spirit, God, above the mortal seeming and clearly knowing its unreality—in the world, but not of it.

Is not trust in the activity of good better than fear of evil? Does not an honest belief in God turn towards and gradually lead to faith in God? And to have faith in God, if only in a small degree, was another behest of the Master. Perhaps no one urged the exercise of faith more strongly than Paul, who confidently proved his faith by his works, finally bearing honest witness to his own achievements in the stirring and inspirational words, "I have fought a good fight, . . . I have kept the faith." Truth is not conscious of error; absolute trust in good sees no reality in evil, even as a firm faith in Spirit admits no reality in matter. Thus out of a budding belief that, perhaps, looks up tremblingly at first, faith is born as truly as persistent faith, illumined in Christian Science, develops into spiritual understanding.

What is commonly called false belief is but the limitation of ignorance and is of no avail; it is a wholly mistaken sense of things, and hence is nothingness—without foundation or validity. Nothing can actually exist independently of God; and the thought that begins to yearn for stability and righteousness, thus becoming eager and ready to believe when the truth is presented, begins to see the light and turn away from darkness. This is surely the call of the Christ.

As belief changes from faith in matter in its various forms to a recognition of the spiritual man of God's creating and his eternal heritage of good, one learns that one is not required to compete and strive with the material world, but to overcome his belief in it. Glad recognition of the truth helps toward that spiritual understanding which is universal in its availability and operation. The truth, understood, destroys fear, and awakens those Godlike desires which lead unfailingly heavenward. The counsel of "Mr. Worldly-Wiseman" still needs to be reversed if modern pilgrims would reach the "Celestial City," the true consciousness of enduring peace and satisfaction. A staunch belief in the victory of all that is great and good is a mighty weapon with which to dispel despondency and limitation; its practice ultimately proves that reliance on matter is being steadily abandoned.

In this way the gradual understanding of spiritual realities builds an enduring foundation whereon to rest and work securely. On page 272 of Science and Health is the joyous testimony that "the triumphs of Christian Science are recorded in the destruction of error and evil;" and this is proved true in the experience of everyone who follows persistently the way of belief, faith, and spiritual understanding.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Indian Basketry

The color scheme is affected by the nature of one of the basket materials to which the southern California Indian women have become addicted. The Juncus Rush, which is one of the two materials showing on baskets' surfaces, comes in a great variety of colors, from a cream-white to a dark brown, with intermediate shades of yellow, reddish, olive, and gray. In fact, the stems vary so much that considerable care is required if it is desired to give a basket a background of uniform color. Here again there are two avenues open and both are followed. One was to be discriminating and to match as closely as possible the stems that were worked into one basket. The other was to renounce the attempt at uniformity and openly strive for a patchy color effect. . . .

Like many primitive peoples these Indians were very little inclined to turn their basket patterns into pictures. The decoration remains geometric and nearly always can be analyzed into fundamental elements of triangles, quadrilaterals, or bars. It is true that basketry, like cloth, does not lend itself readily to free flowing lines and curves; but that such effects are not impossible is shown by the ware produced in some parts of the world and occasionally by the Mission Indians themselves. On the whole, however, we can commend the æsthetic feeling which led the weavers to avoid such attempts; which from the very nature of the technique, can never be preeminently as successful as pictures, and which lose in decorative effects ten times as much as they gain in realistic representativeness. Most of the few Mission designs that can be recognized as being pictures of something—rattlesnakes, birds, human beings, or the like, occur in comparatively modern pieces made after the weavers discovered that many white people take more interest in even a poor picture than in a beautiful geometric design that carries no meaning to them.—From "Basketry Designs," by A. L. KROEBER (Guide Leaflet American Museum of Natural History, New York).

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Home Building and Gardening

Autumn Lawn Work

Important Aid Can Be Given Your Green Rug

By HAYDN S. PEARSON

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I OVERHEARD an English lecturer, who is also an authoritative gardener, remark to this effect: "You can tell when a nation is mature by the fact that its people have time for leisure. And one of the uses of leisure is the growing of beautiful things. The old nations, Spain, Greece, Italy, Portugal, France, Belgium, Holland and England have beautiful gardens.

"Now I have noticed another thing. The best gardeners have the loveliest lawns. Making and maintaining a beautiful lawn, year after year, is the apex of gardening skill. In England, we are immensely proud of our lawns."

This reminds me of a story. An American garden lover, visiting England, was admiring a velvety English lawn. "You are to be congratulated," he said to the old gardener who was showing him around. "I have tried many times and spent considerable money trying to get a lawn like this. What is your secret?"

The old gardener smiled. "There is no secret, sir," he replied. "A first-class lawn is a long time amaking. This lawn has been worked on for three centuries by members of my family who have been the gardeners here."

I would venture another prediction about American gardeners. As we grow in gardening lore, we shall do more and more work in the autumn months. It seems as though we have become "shrubbery and flower conscious" in the past decade. It is cheering to know that more attention is being given our lawns.

There is no substitute for a beautiful lawn. It has its own charm; it performs an essential rôle in the drama of beauty. There are a number of points to consider in this month's activities in connection with our lawns.

Inspect It

First of all, thoroughly inspect the entire surface for weeds. Though you have eradicated many during the season, there are always some which star. in late summer. After the weed has been loosened and pulled, smooth the spot by pressing with the sole of the foot. A splendid lawn weeder is an inch-wide chisel! The sharp blade may be inserted into the ground three times for each weed from three different angles, and a downward push on the handle for each thrust will loosen the roots. If dandelions are a pest in the lawn, the chances are that the seeds come from plants within 50 yards of the lawn. During the spring and summer one should keep his eye open for the yellow blossoms and pick them before they go to seed.

An essential October task for the lawn is the rolling. When the writer was going through college, he spent a summer and fall working as a gardener on a large and beautiful estate in southern New Hampshire. The head gardener was an Englishman—a man who had learned his profession on an English estate. Since the sixteenth century, his family had been gardeners. I recall that in late October the extensive lawns were all rolled two or three times. The gardener told us that the rolling was an essential task.

The weight of the surface, softened from its summer hardness by autumnal rains, smooths down irregularities caused by ants or worms. It presses the softened soil closely around the grass roots and thus avoids the winter-killing which is the bane and despair of many. The rolling crushes down the grass, breaks it, and thus helps to prepare a mulch for winter protection of the roots. During the summer, all grass clippings should have been left on the lawn.

Sometimes, in spite of all one can do, there are spots where the grass dies. It seems to happen most frequently on terraces, beside steps, on sandy banks, or near a rock garden. This is a Scottish method of curing such a situation. Dig up the offending spot to a depth of 18 inches. Fill in with a foot of heavy clay soil, then four inches of rich loam. Cut one or more pieces of good turf from somewhere and fit in the bare place. Tramp the edges well, and scatter half an inch of good soil over the area. In the spring you will find that probably you have conquered the bad spot. In a level lawn, sometimes there is trouble with certain areas. It has been the writer's experience that 95 per cent of all such instances are caused by poor soil. The most effective remedy is to dig up the area and fill in with a foot of good loam. Then one may either re-turf, or else sow seed.

Shady Spots

Queries are constantly raised regarding lawns in shady places. One naturally isn't going to sacrifice a lovely tree to eliminate the cause! It is possible to have a beautiful lawn—even in deeply shaded spots. Before the ground freezes, have the area spaded to a depth of ten inches. Late October or early November is a good time. If the soil is a clayish combination, have an inch of coarse gravel spread over the spot. Then spade again to a depth of four or five inches. Let this go until next spring. A winter's freezing and thawing will do wonders to heavy soil mixed with gravel or sand. In the spring, buy the best grass seed available for shady places. Don't try to economize on this!

Finally, there is the matter of fertilization. There is a sharp division of opinion on the subject. One group maintains that early spring is the only time; a second group believes in August fertilization; a small group, of which the writer is one, believes that late autumn is the best time.

In a number of experiments, the best lawns have resulted from a moderate application of fertilizer after the grass roots had become dormant. There apparently is no best fertilizer, as fine results have been secured with various types. A general commercial fertilizer of 5-8-7 formula may be used, applied broadcast at the rate of one pound for each 100 square feet. This will disintegrate during the winter, and be ready for the feeding rootlets early in spring.

Other Fertilizers

Some gardeners will use nothing but well-decayed barnyard manure, usually applied in December. Many gardeners who have tried dried sheep manure or dried cow manure find them satisfactory and not at all objectionable to handle. They are not expensive. Early in November this fertilizer should be scattered generously. A pound per 100 square feet will suffice if the lawn is in fair shape.

The best results the writer has ever seen in lawn fertilization came from a mixture of hen manure where peat moss had been used in the hen houses, plus dried sheep manure. It was mixed half and half by weight and spread generously during the first week of November. This was in the latitude of Boston, Massachusetts. It seems that the peat moss made a fine mulch the following season, while the chemicals from the manure made an excellently balanced food.

Answering Questions on Tulips

By KENNETH STALCUP

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AUTUMN is an extremely happy time of the year, for it is then that the spring bulb garden is planned. My garden contains many different kinds of bulbs, but I am positive that tulips are my favorite. No other flower possesses such a wide range of brilliant colors as the tulip.

Contrary to the popular belief, tulips are attractive and useful as cut flowers. They lend themselves to almost any situation for garden or landscape purposes. In order to obtain the best results with tulips, it is necessary to observe a few rules in cultivating them, which are briefly summarized as follows:

1. What are some varieties of tulips which may be combined effectively?

Thomas Moore, bronze, with Yellow Prince; Joost van Vondel, cherry red, with Princess Helena, white. Golden Bronze with Panorama, orange red; La Candeur, cream white, with Europe, deep red; Orange King with Bouton d'Or, yellow.

2. When is the best time to plant tulips?

Tulips should be planted by the end of October, earlier or later according to the locality and the weather conditions. If the roots are developed before frost, there is little danger that the bulbs will be heaved out of the ground by alternate freezing and thawing.

3. How often should tulip bulbs be lifted?

If it is desirable to have large, showy flowers, they should be lifted every year. When tulips are used in borders or among shrubbery, they may be left in the ground for three or four years.

4. What is a good mulch for tulips during the winter?

A thin layer of cheap hay, straw, leaves, or other waste material will answer the purpose nicely.

5. What causes my tulips to have short stems, small flowers, and run out soon?

Probably the soil is too poor. The soil should be light, well drained. Manure should be applied to the ground the spring previous to the time of planting. An application of ground bone meal at the rate of one-half pound to 25 square feet will also be beneficial.

6. What causes my tulips to have small yellowish spots on the leaves, and how do you get rid of them?

The fire disease may be controlled by cleaning up and burning all débris as soon as the foliage has matured. The leaves should be examined in the spring and if the disease spots are found, the bulbs should be dug and buried.

7. How deep should tulip bulbs be planted?

If the soil is light, the bulbs may be planted so that the tips are about four inches below the surface; but if the soil is heavy, the bulbs should be planted only about three inches below the surface. All varieties of tulips should be planted at the same depth.

8. Where is the best place to store tulip bulbs?

The bulbs should be kept in a dry, well ventilated and shady location until planted. They keep best in a rather warm place—an attic is usually the best.

9. How can I get rid of bulbmites?

In order to control this pest satisfactorily it is necessary to burn all soft and rotten bulbs. The soil must be sterilized if healthy bulbs are to be grown where infested ones have grown.

10. How can I enliven a somber section of my garden with tulips?

Here are some excellent showy tulips: Yellow—Golden Spire and Bouton d'Or; red—Feu Brilliant, Imperator rubrorum, and Joost van Vondel; and orange—Orange king, Prince of Orange, Panorama and Orange Perfection.

11. What are some good kinds for late bloom?

For late bloom the giant Darwin and the new Rembrandt tulips are exceedingly useful. The parrot tulips have become popular the past few years; they are justly deserving of a place in the garden because their striking colors and curiously fringed petals make them attractive. They are late flowering plants.

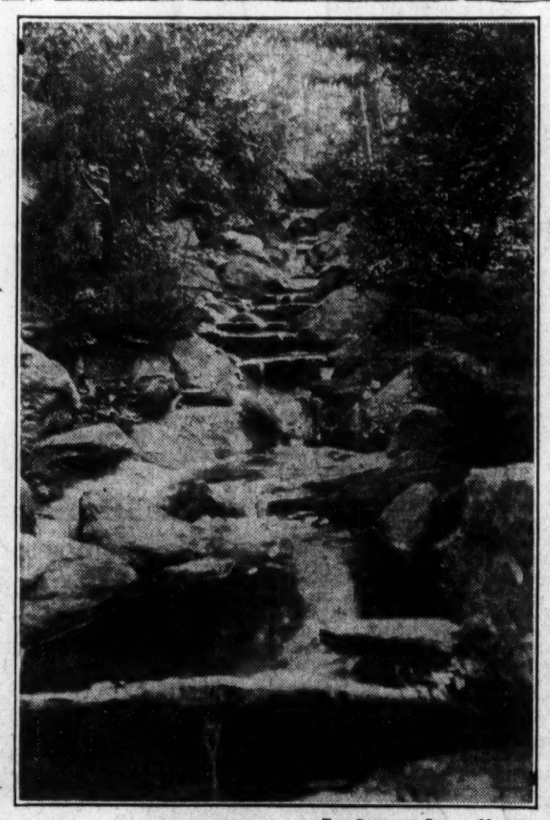
For English Trough Gardens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Clitheroe, Eng.

Autumn is a favorable time to form and plant a trough garden for the roots have time to become thoroughly at home before their flowering period next spring, summer, and autumn. To prevent obstruction of the drainage outlet, spread at the bottom of the trough a one-inch-thick layer of limestone chippings. Cover them with an inch of broken turf. On this build up the soil mound, giving it the appearance of a hilly pasture in miniature. Now place the stones in position, and plant any of the following. Campanulas G. F. Wilson (blue) and White Star, Thyrnus serpyllum coccineum (red), Saxifrage apiculata (yellow), Phlox Vivid (red), Gentiana verna (blue), and the greatly prized Nertera depressa, whose vivid red berries nowhere make such a glorious splash of color as in a trough garden.

The work of maintainance involves no great demand on time and skill. Watering is needed only in the driest weather, as most of the plants are uncomfortable when overmoist. An annual topdressing with good soil is essential, and one must transplant every third autumn to prevent constitutional decline. No difficulty will be found in obtaining the troughs. Nurserymen everywhere in England offer them at most reasonable prices.

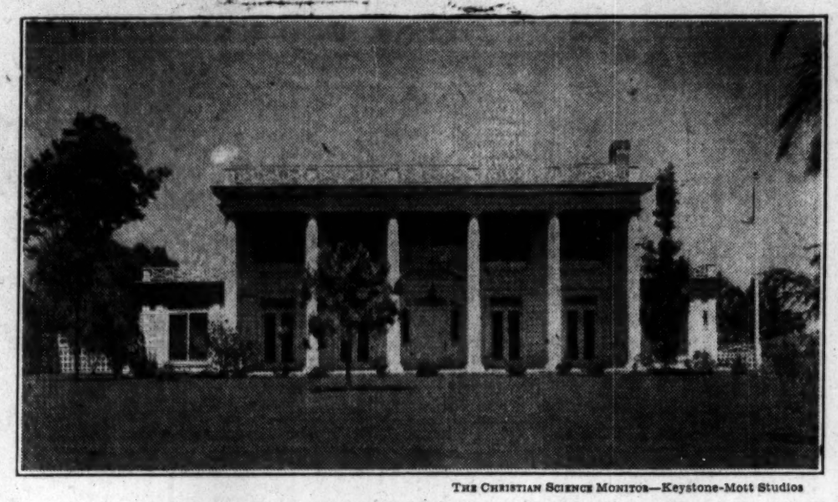


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A CASCADE TO ORDER

Designed by A. F. Brinckerhoff for the Estate of Mr. F. L. Wurzburgh, Bronxville, N. Y.

Here an artist in landscape architecture has imposed one phase of nature upon another. For this cascade is entirely a fabrication. It was built on a bare hillside which originally had for trees only those seen at the far center of the vista, beyond the upright boulder at the head of the cascade. This was the only rock that was not brought into the composition by Mr. Brinckerhoff. He installed the tangle of bushes and herbage that borders the cascade as well as the rising planes of stones. The water is pumped back through a hidden pipe as fast as it runs away from the pool in the foreground.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Keystone-Mott Studios

The House of Mr. N. H. Brown, Beverly Hills, Calif., Carries Out the Southern Colonial or Manor Precedent in a Far-Western Setting, With Its Tall White Pillars Supporting a Typical Wide Veranda.

The Southern Colonial

Architectural Styles in the United States—VI

By MARC N. GOODNOW

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NO PHASE of the American architectural scene presents more romantic interest for the home builder than the southern colonial style as exemplified in houses of Virginia and certain sections of the "deep south." It represents not only a fusion of pure American design with the Georgian tradition, but a social life that gave the new colonies a distinct character of their own.

Naturally, the early southern colonial home reflected pronounced English characteristics because the greater part of the south was English; the Dutch, Welsh, Swedish and German immigration to this country did not penetrate far enough into that section to affect the nature of its domestic architecture. As a consequence, the style was given an opportunity to grow very naturally into the social life of the people, and to develop its own strong native traits.

With the importation of indentured carpenters and bricklayers from England, these houses could hardly fail to show the seeds of their origin. And yet, few spots in any other country than England could have been picked for a more appropriate setting for those decorative elements of the Georgian house.

With its rich fenestral adornment, white porticos, carved door heads, pediments of doorways and two-story porches—all contrasting with the browns and greens of heavily wooded sites—this early style became a truly American expression, and remains so today.

Distinct from Parent Style

Though in the beginning of the colonial period certain elements of the New England and southern styles were identical, they eventually became widely enough separated to comprise two entirely distinct groups. Climate and local conditions were influencing factors. While in New England the outside brick chimney was later inclosed within the walls of the house to retain every possible particular particle of heat, in the south the chimney was continued as an exterior feature of the house because of the mildness of the climate.

In the north, brick, stone and wood were available for house construction; in the south there was a dependence upon wood that naturally influenced both design and construction. Scarcity of brick in the early years, and the difficulty and expense of transporting them from kiln to site, brought about their use almost exclusively for chimneys.

Conditions of social life also had their effect upon the planning of the southern colonial home and its gradual elimination of certain features which in the beginning were identical with those of the northern style. Class distinctions in society resulting from the immigration of the nobility and families of prosperous merchants and professional people who brought with them indentured servants and artisans as well as slaves, demanded distinctions in the houses built for the several classes of people. Servants' quarters were set apart. In time such quarters grew into settlements, while the planter continued to live a separate life in the midst of his vast acreage. Only the business or professional man lived in the town or city.

Being able financially to build and support grand menages, it was possible to plan them on a grand scale. Besides, many of the early settlers of the so-called higher class were proficient in architecture themselves. Both Washington and Jefferson, not to mention other prominent men of affairs, drew the plans for their homes and supervised their construction.

Kitchen in Outbuilding

With no limit to the size of either house or site it was natural for the planter to devise a dwelling exactly suited to his mode of life. Thus in many early houses one finds a central dining hall, much like the baronial hall of England, and no kitchen. That department, because of the mild climate, was housed in an outbuilding of its own. The same conditions as to space also accounted for the number of wings added to either side of the buildings.

Here, as in the north, the first buildings were of one story only, but having the appearance of two. Beneath the high roofs were stored provisions and many prized articles brought to America by the new settlers. But as with the Dutch, the upper floor gradually came to be used for sleeping purposes, lighted by long dormers with sharp gables.

Georgian Decoration

Georgian elements of decoration appeared almost at once. The portico idea was emphasized by projecting the roof beyond the wall of the facade for the full width of the house, and supporting it with pedimented pillars. Above frequently appeared a latticed deck rail. The door head became highly ornamental with square or arched effect and colored or traced glass set in horizontal or vertical strips surrounding the door itself.

While it was logical to make use of a natural wealth of timber for southern colonial houses, many fine examples of brickwork, with combination bonds, still exist. Even stone houses were not unknown in the early southern colonial period. In many cases brick walls were later coated with stucco for protection against the elements.

Though far removed from the place of its origin, the house of Mr. N. H. Brown, Beverly Hills, Calif., in the accompanying illustration, offers an interesting example of the adaptation of the southern colonial or manor house. The facade exhibits a harmonious blending of the Georgian characteristics in pillars, door head and deck rail with square colonial planning. Here the more modern touch has been gained by the addition of French doors opening from the ground floor rooms onto the wide veranda. Colorful accents are obtained by contrast of white walls with green shutters and aged shingle roof.

The dates of the first five articles in this series are: Feb. 21, March 14, June 13, July 25, and Aug. 22. The seventh will appear soon.

Attention to the Compost Heap

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS surprising how frequently one hears a gardener scoffing at the idea of building a compost heap. There has been too much loose talk and careless writing to the effect that the results did not justify the labor involved. This summer one of the greatest gardening authorities in the world said in a radio talk: "Everyone who calls himself a gardener should have a compost heap."

In the Old World countries, where every square foot of soil is precious, and gardeners have been using the same areas for many years, you will notice that every tiny scrap of material which can make humus goes into the compost heap. We in the United States have been prodigally wasteful of our soil. The villagers and town dwellers in this country do not keep a goat or two and a cow, hence there is not this source of humus. Therefore, it is really all the more important that we conserve all possible resources, both for the sake of thrift, and for the well-being of the soil.

In the autumn there is a good deal of material which can be used to advantage. Select a spot for the compost heap that is at least as high an elevation as the surrounding ground. If the heap is in a low spot, water will settle, and leach away the goodness from the bottom of the heap.

Fallen leaves, weeds, small branches which have dropped from the trees, all the material one gets in clearing the garden—may and should go into the heap. Cornstalks should not be used. The federal regulations require that all cornstalks be burned before December 1 in order to control the corn borer.

If one has enough material handy for covering, it is logical to use kitchen garbage in the heap. Two or three inches of well packed leaves, or an inch or so of earth will keep the heap sanitary. On the farm where the writer spends his summers, the compost heap is the solution of the kitchen disposal problem. There are no objectionable odors, and no flies seem to appear.

There are several inexpensive ways one can improve a compost heap. Leaf mold has already been mentioned. This makes the finest sort of humus. Mixed with average loam soil it stimulates growth remarkably. After a layer of four or five inches of weeds or leaves has been packed down, an inch of loam may be thrown on. If there is an opportunity to buy well dried poultry droppings, a layer of these, two inches in depth, to each foot in height of the pile adds ammonia. It isn't necessary to think of moistening an autumn-started heap for the autumnal storms will start the decaying process.

An unusually successful flower grower builds a compost heap each fall, using leaves, weeds, and well-decayed barnyard manure. He has a farmer leave about half a cord of manure at the back of his garden sometime in August. This gardener builds a compost about 6 feet long and 4 feet wide. He uses layers of weeds, leaves, dressing and soil. The layer of dressing is about 2 inches thick, each of the other layers about 1 inch. The next spring when the pile is crumbly and decayed, this compost is spread around the flowers, and along the rows. Delphiniums, dahlias and gladiolus give glorious blooms with this food material.

Humus is the vital need in most soils. Over many years it has been diminished to the point where a determined effort must be made to restore it. A compost heap is practical, inexpensive, and helps to solve the problem.

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Upper Tallebudgera, West Burleigh, Queensland.

Dear Garden Friends:

Sydney at this time of the year is full of spring flowers. Boronia is especially fragrant; one can buy it on almost any street or corner in the city. Men selling it will be heard declaring it has just arrived from Western Australia, which is three or four days away by train, so that it must be brought here by airplane.

Daffodils are another beautiful flower that can be seen in profusion in the shops and on the stalls in front of the post office. The daffodil is rarely seen growing in Queensland, as the climate is unsuitable for it. The flowers are sent by airplane and can be seen in some of the shops in Brisbane. The sweet-smelling stock is seen for sale, and the pansy grows to a large size. This year the marigold has been improved and enlarged. I did not measure them, but some I judge to be four inches in diameter. The sweet pea adds its sweet scent to the general fragrance, and is a favorite with flower lovers. It is perhaps appreciated more in Queensland where it does not have to compete for favor with the daffodil. Violets are to be seen made up into bunches suitable for a posy to be worn by ladies. The iceland poppy is another favorite, and can be seen decorating nearly every home and restaurant. The change from winter to spring is not so noticeable in Australia as in other countries, and these flowers being in such profusion at this time of the year are a reminder that spring is close at hand or here.

(Mr.) P. A.

[From an old friend of the Garden page. Thank you, Mr. A. It is always good to hear from you again.—Editor.]

A Shade-Loving Plant

A flower that will bring joy to the gardener who has long struggled with a dry, shady place is Eupatorium coelestinum . . . the perennial ageratum. It grows about two feet high and bushes out in the same charming fashion as that of Michaelmas Daisies. A little bone meal and sheep dressing tucked in around the roots in August and September will bring a wealth of bloom from the middle of August to frost. The blossoms are a shade more lavender than the annual ageratum and keep well when picked. Try arranging them sometime with a gay bunch of zinnias in a pottery bowl of turquoise blue. There is added beauty in each when brought together this way.

(Miss) B. D.

Thanks to An Advertiser

Kokomo, Ind.

Dear Gardeners:

An advertisement in the Monitor was the cause of our garden hobby And we planted the "sun-ripened" California zinnia seeds in a double row along the driveway. That first year they were the talk of the neighborhood and the second year when we added three rows they were the talk of the town and people drove out to see the zinnias that were "almost five feet tall." They made a gorgeous display and when entered in the local flower show they won two first prizes. For the best vase of zinnias we used the salmon pinks and a few sprays of blue argeratum in a pottery vase of soft green. In the gold painted basket we arranged large blooms of yellow, rust, and crimson. We were really surprised to receive two prizes and think the secret of our success was in the color combinations and arrangements as we did not crowd them.

We did not know one plant from another about five years ago, never having had time or place for a garden, but when we moved into our own home some good friends sent us plants from their gardens and how they have grown from that loving start. One friend sent a collection in a bushel basket with a label on each plant telling the botanical name and the height of the plant in bloom. We thought "how grand" and went to work and set them out—but the next spring and summer we thought "how queer" and then realized we must have mixed the labels for surely we would not have put the stately delphinium in the front and little buttercup way at the back. So we had the fun (?) of resetting them and have since learned that one of the joys of gardening is in working out new arrangements and combinations.

We have a cherry tree in our back yard which is the delight of our bird friends as they know they will find food and water there. Our bird-bath is an ordinary garbage can lid (the handle holds it in place when the pan is filled and pressed into the soft soil under the tree). At times I have seen five different species of birds enjoying the water at one time, from the wren to the blue-jay. The children have watched a hummingbird which came to the window-boxes every afternoon at four. When we were very quiet he would go to each petunia; but one movement of even the proverbial eyelash and he was gone.

We are sincerely grateful for the good which the Monitor brings to our home each day. It is being appreciated more and more by all of us and the junior members of the family firm are finding their school needs met in such happy and entertaining ways. (Mrs.) D. L. G.

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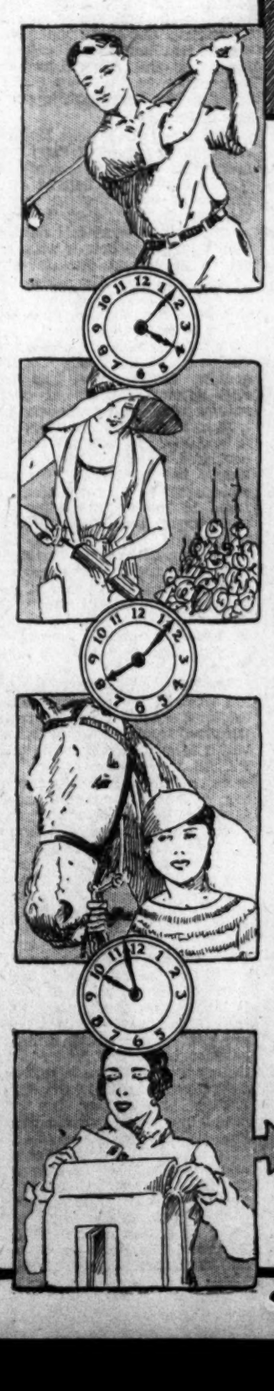

If I Had Time

How many times have we said to ourselves or others, "If I had time I'd learn to play golf, or have a garden, or study birds, flowers or stars"? Or perhaps we wanted to do wood carving, take long hikes, learn to ride horseback or a bicycle or do one of the hundreds of other interesting things that beckon one on to richer living.

Possibly you have not realized that the time has come when most of us *right now* have ample free hours for planned recreation! Machines at home and at the office have gradually lengthened our leisure hours so that we have begun to become discontented with many of the common light amusements.

To give its readers new and useful ideas for making their leisure hours happy and profitable

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War Debt Revision Indorsed By Leading Farm Journals

(Continued from Page 1)

Wood, its managing editor, looking toward a revived European demand for Californian products. "We see no reason why the foreign nations should not pay their debts the same as individuals.

"The fact that economic conditions are such that to meet their payments as agreed would constitute a real hardship, we think is ample justification for some revision but not for cancellation.

"We in California, however, feel that any solution of the problem that will put an end to this annual or semiannual argument over the question will go a long way toward stabilizing world conditions and putting us all on the up grade. California looks to these countries as a possible outlet for some of its surplus fruit crops and is particularly desirous that the debt matter be settled as harmoniously as possible but not at too great a sacrifice to the United States.

"Personally I am of the opinion that here is a mighty good place for the American people to demonstrate the Golden Rule and do unto the people of the debtor nations as they would have them do unto us if the circumstances were reversed."

From the **Market Growers Journal**, published in Louisville, Ky., comes this statement of its editor, Mr. Paul Work:

"Regardless of what is either just or expedient, it seems to me the question has settled to a very minor place. It looks as if we would never get very much. Everybody knows it and nobody is paying much attention to it at present.

"To my mind, the unfortunate feature of this and other economic situations is the weakening of the sense of integrity and obligation in matters of contract. Plenty of our old systems have been bad enough, but old agreements ought either to be mutually adjusted or carried out, with new agreements drawn under more equitable understandings."

Would Exclude France

Mr. R. L. Holman, editor of the **Dixie Farm and Poultry Journal**, says that "it is, of course, rather hard for anyone to state what would be the wisest policy in regard to European debts. From the information that we can gather from the newspapers we are of the opinion that the United tates should enter into a discussion with all the European countries and work out some plan in regard to the readjustment of these debts. We believe that France should be excluded from this discussion until she makes a substantial payment on her defaulted obligation."

Mr. Stanley Andrews speaks for the **Arkansas Farmer** which he edits, as follows:

"I regret to admit it but my frank belief is that our war debts will never be paid, especially under present world and international setups. They will not be paid because first, the nations owing them don't want to pay them; second, it is doubtful if they could pay them if they wanted to under present international conditions. Debts between nations are paid in trade balances.

"The present tendency to complete economic nationalism and the increased tariff barriers in this country and abroad absolutely prevents an exchange of goods making possible trade balances in this country sufficient to begin to pay war debts.

"The above may be a little sour in viewpoint but as one who helped 'save the world for democracy' in the practical use of a rifle and bayonet in France I am of the opinion that such viewpoint represents the view of the rank and file of the folks in this section."

The **Southern Cultivator**, Mr. H. R. Romans, editor, looks to the logic of events as reason for an enforced revision. He says:

"It should be obvious to any thinking person that foreign nations have no intention of paying in full their war debts to the United States. An attempt to secure payment by force is not to be considered, and any economic pressure would only make the situation worse. Radical revision downward is repugnant to the average American, but it is that or nothing; and the sooner we decide to ignore our anger and disgust at the welshing attitude of our debtors, and take what we can get, the better it will be for the entire world. After which we should remember that 'a burned child dreads the fire.'"

Sees Burden on Taxpayers

Mr. Clarence Roberts, editor of the **Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman**, submits a statement which he says "is not our editorial opinion, but is a cross section of the thoughts of the thinking farmers of the southwest. It follows:

"If Europe doesn't pay their war debts the American taxpayer must. If we forgive Europe her debts why shouldn't the debt-ridden farmer likewise be forgiven of his? You cannot collect a debt by forgiving it. We will never know whether Europe's debts are uncollectible until they have either been paid or repudiated.

"These farmers say it was Europe's war, not ours. We helped them fight it. Are we now going to pay them for that privilege? Moreover a large part of this money was borrowed to make purchases after the war ended. It is an honest debt and ought to be paid."

Mr. Sam R. McKelvie writes for the **Nebraska Farmer**, which he publishes:

"We have not thought that foreign countries would pay their debts to us, and we do not think so now.

"That does not alter the fact that we think they should pay, especially in view of the readjusted exchange, which has the effect of substantially reducing the debts."

The Rural New Yorker, Mr. William W. Higgins, editor, takes this similar position:

"By precept and example I was brought up to pay my debts, even at the cost of comfort. This is good policy, from the standpoints of morals and business, for both individuals and nations. It is evidently easy to get into the habit of thinking that one cannot pay, or ought not to be expected to pay, when it comes hard. These foreign debts ought to be paid, either in money or the products of industry. We should make reasonable arrangements to take handiwork, where money for payment does not exist."

Following are all replies to the survey which have not been already printed:

New York Evening Post
[John C. Martin, President]

The United States, with proper regard to the world economic situation, should seek to obtain the best possible settlement of the war debts question for this country, certainly adhering meanwhile to the policy of linking the discussion of the debts to the expanding military budgets of the debtor nations.

New York Herald Tribune
[Ogden Reid, Editor]

(This statement was taken from the editorial columns of the Herald Tribune for Sept. 28, 1933.)

The war debts, as everybody knows, are uncollectible in their amount. It is useless to indulge in recriminatory discussion. So far as their face value is concerned, they are ended; and it was to negotiate not their payment but the possibility of ending them in decent settlement that a British mission sailed for New York.

Put a little differently, the issue is whether the Allies are able to offer a good enough token to enable our Congressmen to explain their position to their constituents. . . . If the debtor nations really want a settlement rather than a simple collapse, a satisfactory token payment ought not to be impossible of arrangement.

The cash payment need not be great, but it must be a genuine token of all-around cooperation.

Utica (N. Y.) Observer-Dispatch
[W. W. Canfield, Editor]

We have recognized the impossibility of the debtor nations to pay even the principals of the sums which have been established and have advocated, first, the waiving all interest payments either accrued or in prospect, offering to accept principal sums to be liquidated in semi-annual payments. Or, second, to reduce the principal as now established by about 50 per cent, lowering the interest rate to 3½ per cent.

Casper (Wyo.) Tribune-Herald
[J. E. Hanway, Editor]

In common parlance the entire obligation is reduced to the status of bad debts.

Apply the same situation to private business and it would be remedied. The astute business man would discount the bill and try to get all the money he could. He would attempt to save something from the wreck, even at a sacrifice of business principles.

The same course is open to the government in dealing with the war debts. Payments can be obtained, even though greatly reduced, and they should be preferred to the alternative—total and final repudiation.

Boiled down to simple terms, America can use the money, regardless of the amount.

Birmingham (Ala.) News
Birmingham Age-Herald
[J. C. Chappell, Publisher's Assistant]

Probably the best plan, all things considered, including the political angle in this country and the feeling that America should get something out of its lendings to Europe, would be a lump sum arrangement scaling the total amount down to a figure not less than 10 per cent. That would give the United States more than it is likely to get in any other way; it would be paid immediately instead of over two generations; and it would remove the debts from world politics. Outright cancellation would be far better than any revision scaling down payments by 25, 40 or even 50 per cent by continuing the scheme of stated payments, which constantly disturbs world trade, currencies and other international relationships.

Boston Herald
[Frank W. Buxton, Editor]

The war-debt issue is so involved, so complicated by domestic politics at home and so closely related to other international problems that obviously a Congress of 531 members cannot negotiate either a prompt or an equitable settlement.

Congress might well delegate final authority to the President, with the stipulation that the sanctity of international commitments shall be formally affirmed. Collection in full is impossible. Repudiation would be a corroding influence in public and private life for generations. A compromise must be found which will not be unduly onerous to the payee or the payers.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat
[Casper S. Yost, Editorial Editor]

Obviously, the war debt situation has reached the point of complete repudiation, unless the United States does something to put them on a basis that the creditor nations will accept as within their ability to pay without disastrous effects upon their internal economy and financial stability. Repudiation, however, is a consummation no intelligent government desires, because it would be bad for all; for until they were released from the debts, or their burden lessened, by agreement, they would continue to be valid obligations, and continue to vex the economics and the finances of the world.

New Haven Register
[John Day Jackson, Editor]

No satisfactory final conclusion with regard to the foreign government debts to this country can be arrived at in the near future. The present is altogether too cloudy. General public opinion in the United States will never permit the cancellation of the debts and should not do so. As long as the countries involved are spending for armament more than they were spending in 1913, there is no justification for any plea on their part of inability to pay.

The greatest error in dealing with the debt problem is to assume that it is a matter of immediate payment, absurdly reduced payment, or no payment at all. The United States as a country was indebted to Europe for several decades after 1868 largely for railroad construction and managed finally to pay that debt in full ultimately. Public debts are no different from private debts in this respect.

The American people have suffered enough in burdensome taxes caused by European repudiation of just debts and should go very slowly in any modification to those countries whose national wealth indicates that they are perfectly able to pay ultimately and cannot plead present exchange conditions as a basis for freeing themselves from a just debt which they voluntarily assumed and solemnly promised to pay.

Dayton (Ohio) Daily News
[Walter Locke, Editor]

With American public opinion insisting simple mindedly on the payment of the debt and European public opinion taught simply that there is no proper debt, the situation is kept in a tangle which there is no safe political way to unravel.

The President has taken the risk of this temporary compromise with the British. His administration has no choice but to deal in a realistic way with the total problem. The prosperity of America and of Europe depends to a material extent upon adjustments against which the public opinion of all countries can be easily aroused. That is the risk patriotic statesmen in all of the countries concerned must take.

Syracuse (N. Y.) Post-Standard
[R. L. Voorhees, Associate Editor]

The United States receives less than 10 per cent of the amounts due. It will not receive more when the next payment rolls around. The war debt issue is settled as far as the debtor nations are concerned. They altogether will pay less than $20,000,000 a year. If any other arrangement is to be made, it is up to the United States to take the initiative.

Congress, by its uncompromising attitude on the question, has held back the promise of international accord, has depressed prices in this country and has obtained a rich and rare bargain of a few millions for a few years instead of a definite settlement with a bond payment of $2,000,000,000.

San Francisco Chronicle
[George T. Cameron, Publisher]

At this moment the rampant nationalism of our debtor nations is being concentrated on their internal affairs and this seems to be no time to inject the question of the payment of their debts to us. To attempt now to readjust their "ability to pay" yardstick would only accentuate existing differences. They are not paying, but they have not formally repudiated their obligations and we have not canceled them. This leaves the question open for the immediate present, pending a calmer time when it may be discussed with more hope of obtaining satisfactory settlements.

Concord Daily Monitor
New Hampshire Patriot
[James M. Langley, Editor]

For a long time I have been unable to see any other eventual outcome to the war debts situation than virtual cancellation. By that I mean actual cancellation, with some pretext on the part of the United States to salve the pride of Americans. Events of the past year have certainly propelled us in that direction.

Providence (R. I.) Evening Bulletin
[George W. Potter, Editorial Dept.]

Far-sighted men have long recognized that the ending of the uncertainty which attends the debts is one of the essentials, though by no means, as President Roosevelt said, the main essential, to world recovery. There will be now a new deal on debts.

Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser
[Grover C. Hall, Editor]

I am against the war debts. I think they are weighing the world down and in various ways retarding natural recovery.

Personally, I believe that we could expect to get more money out of Europe by cancellation than collection, since any step which tended to lower the European tax rate should tend to increase the European's buying power. But I doubt if it would be wise to cancel outright. It seems to me that we should use the debt as a trading weapon. In proportion as we reduce the debt by agreement let the beneficiary of the policy pledge to buy American, somewhat along the line suggested originally by Al Smith.

It is certain that we shall never collect the debts in any event. But we can bargain for favors, and I am for that.

Richmond (Va.) News Leader
[D. S. Freeman, Editor]

The debt question will settle itself regardless of America's action. Her choice is simply that of accepting a compromise or acquiescing in a default. The former seems more economical policy.

Columbia (S. C.) State
[William E. Gonzales, Editor]

I regarded the original demand upon Germany as utterly impossible of compliance. For years The State has advocated as benefit to this country, forgiving of war debts; getting in exchange obtainable concessions in behalf of peace. We have asserted for years that the debts would not be paid and that it would be good policy to forgive them. However, we made few converts.

Demanding the pound of flesh seemed good policy for most of our public men.

Syracuse (N. Y.) Herald
[Edward O'Hara, Editor]

The Herald believes that Americans who are far removed from the capitals will be happy to observe consummation of any agreement of any kind that will tend to dissipate the ill-feeling that surrounds this debt controversy.

New Orleans Item and Tribune
[Marshall Ballard, Managing Editor]

The Item and the Tribune are opposed to cancellation of the "war debts." We believe they ought to be paid. If reduced, the process should involve some quid pro quo in consonance with the ability of the other party.

We believe any question of cancellation or reduction should be discussed with the individual nation concerned, and that the business should not be made the occasion for combination against the United States. And we think that each case should be discussed in relation to the capacity of the individual country concerned.

Fort Smith (Ark.) Times Record
Southwest American
[C. F. Byrns, Editor]

The Southwest-Times Record has long believed that war debts will never be paid upon the existing agreements, because their payment in gold is impossible and their payment in goods would be so detrimental to American business interests that we could not afford to accept it. Revision is a necessary alternative to complete default.

We believe the President should be given the same authority over war debts and tariffs which he has been given over currency since all these things must be negotiated, they are all interdependent and negotiation by Congress is impossible because of its size.

Lewiston (Me.) Daily Sun
Lewiston Evening Journal
[G. W. Wood, Editor]

Cancel the war debts.

Providence (R. I.) Journal
[George W. Potter, Editorial Department]

Let there be, therefore, a new deal on this war debts matter. Let it be accomplished with a minimum of delay for the sake of economic stability and progress. Some of the debtors doubtless will be reasonable and will conclude satisfactory new agreements with us. Some of them apparently, even if they do not repudiate, will come as near it as they dare. When the new arrangements are completed, the American Government can go through the list and establish a credit rating for each of the debtor nations for the future guidance of the United States in the event that it is asked to finance another European conflict.

Little Rock (Ark.) Democrat
[W. T. Sitlington, Editor]

It is my opinion the debts, in the main, never will be paid. If the United States can forever settle the debt controversy by waiving a major portion of the debts, that probably would in the long run be the most profitable settlement. Morally, in my opinion, full payment of both debt principals and interest should be paid, but whether debtor nations can be persuaded to meet the obligations in full is something else.

Indianapolis Star
Muncie Star
[John C. Shaffer, Publisher]

The war debt issue involves not only the capacity to pay but the serious effect of enforced payment on both the creditor and the debtor. We recognized the former principle when we scaled our claims to a fraction of the sum due us after the world war. It would have been folly for us to have demanded payment then when the debtor nations would have found it impossible to comply.

It may be equally unwise now to insist on payment in full as that might act as a financial burden on the industrial recovery of the debtor nations, and the world in general. The question should be considered dispassionately as one of the world economies and not be complicated, as in the past, by international jealousies and prejudices.

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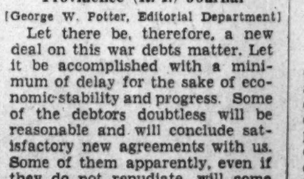
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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Generally Are Pursuing An Irregular Trend

Brisk Upturn Follows a Spurt in Grains—Good Gains

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—Stocks passed through a maze of up and down movements today to emerge with a brisk late upturn which followed a spurt in grains.

Trading quieted on the rally but late gains of fractions to 2 or more points were recorded.

A number of volatile shares scored wider advances, including National Distillers and U. S. Smelting which got up around 7 points each.

American Telephone was about steady, while U. S. Steel gained 1½ points.

Transfers approximated 2,600,000 shares.

The stock list started out with indications of regaining most of its substantial losses of the previous session. Recoveries of fractions to more than a point were recorded by most of the leaders in the first hour of active trading. The advance encountered a flood of offerings, however, and there was a sizable reaction around noon. Buying orders again halted the decline and most of the leaders steadied.

Market Factors

The Government's probable fiscal program and the European situation continued to be the principal subjects of Wall Street discussion. The consensus was that the former was the most important of all market factors. As to troublesome potentialities abroad, opinion was divided as to just how the American recovery movement might be affected by further unsettlement in Europe.

Some usually well - informed financial observers do not believe the Administration will announce stabilization until around the first of the year, if then. There are numerous barriers in the way of fixing a dollar value at this time, it is said, notwithstanding the desire of national authorities for monetary stability.

In addition to domestic problems, bankers say, dollar pegging will depend to a considerable extent upon the adjustment of economic and financial matters abroad.

The financial district was highly gratified at the oversubscription of the Government's new $500,000,000 10-12-year bond offerings, which was placed on the market today. These bonds bear 4¼ per cent for the first year and 3¼ per cent for the remainder of the maturity. The new issue will be increased sufficiently to meet the demands of holders of Liberty Fourth 4¼s, who wish to make an exchange. The Treasury has called $1,875,000,000 of the Fourth Liberty Loan. The largest holders of this loan are said to be banks and insurance companies, and it is expected the conversion offer will prove satisfactory to these institutions.

Bond Market Irregular

The bond market showed relatively narrow and irregular price movements in quiet trading today. Firmness ruled in U. S. Governments, but some of the prime corporation ratings were subjected to further selling. Foreign loans had a generally improved tone.

A few of the secondary rails and other low-priced categories were sold rather freely, but most losses were small. In Allegheny Corporation 5s, Milwaukee Railroad 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, International Telephone convertibles and Standard Oil of New York 4½s the trend was toward slightly higher levels.

Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s and Union Pacific 4s, popular investment mediums in the rail group, eased major fractions under light selling. Some of the high-grade utilities were also a bit soft.

Changes in Libertys were negligible, and prices were slightly mixed in other federal issues. Treasury 4s eased 5-32 point, while small gains featured the 3⅜ of 1941-43 and the 3¼s.

A sharp rally in French Government obligations helped to impart a better tone to the foreign sector. German loans added a little more to their rebound from Saturday's low levels. South Americans were irregular.

Cotton Institute On NRA Textile Code

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—The Cotton Textile Institute meets here tomorrow in regular annual meeting and will elect officers and directors. It is to hear general discussion from a variety of speakers on the cotton-textile code of the NRA.

In the President's address, George A. Sloan plans to present a full analysis of the code. No questions of policy are to be decided, however.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	21⅜	23⅜	Manhattan	24	27
City	23¼	26¼	Public	24	28
Commercial	115	135	Textile	49	55
Fifth Av	1020	1100	Trade Bank	18	23
First, N Y	1235	1300	Yorkville	30	40
Lafayette	5½	9			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	52	56	Guaranty	277	315
Banca C I	142	162	Irving	15⅜	18
By NY&T	326	350	Kings Co	1880	2000
Bronx	6	10	Law Tle&G	10½	15
Brooklyn	85	95	M'facturers	13	15
Cn Hanover	113	123	New York	83	88
Chemical	32½	40	Title Guar	15	18
Empire	17¼	19¼	Unit States	1560	1620
Fulton	230	260			

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	24¾	27¾	Merchants	220	285
N Shawmut	19¼	21	Second Nat	95	110

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cent Repub	1	2	Harris T&S	209	230
Cont Ill Bk	26¾	29	Northern Tr	292	315
First Nat	75	80			

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Ætna Fire	30	32	Home	17⅝	19½
Am Alliance	13	16	North River	14⅝	16½
Ot Americn	14⅝	16½	Spgfld Fire	81	90
Hartford	41	45	U S Fire	29½	32½

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 17	Last Oct. 16
			—A—					
40½	13½	1.20	Abraham & Str	100	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
13¼	3	..	Adams Express	3900	7¾	7⅜	7¾	7½
21⅝	8	1	*Adams Millis	1100	16½	16½	16½	16¼
12½	5½	..	Addressograph	600	8	7¾	7¾	8¼
9¾	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	300	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¾
11⅜	5⅝	.60	*Affiliated Prod	900	7⅞	7½	7½	7½
112	47½	3¾	Air Reduction	2100	102	100	100	90¾
4	½	..	Airway Elec App	500	2	2	2	2⅛
33	11½	.60	Alaska Juneau	31000	21¾	19⅜	21¼	20
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	4200	3¾	3½	3⅝	3¾
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	600	8	7¼	8	7½
21	1⅛	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	7	7	7	
145½	70¾	6	Allied Chem	10400	136½	130¾	136	132
26⅜	6	..	Allis Chalmers	5300	15	13⅞	14¾	14½
24	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	900	13⅜	13½	13½	14
40	5	..	Amal Leather pf	400	26	24½	24½	26
47	18½	2	Amerada	3100	44¼	41⅞	43½	41
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1500	23¾	23	23	23½
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	500	13½	13½	13½	14
16¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	2900	8½	6¾	8½	7¾
64	23¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	170	49	47¼	48½	49
42½	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	1400	28½	27½	28½	25
106	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	97	97	97	
98⅛	49½	4	Am Can	9600	90	87	89¾	88⅛
134	112	7	Am Can pf	100	133⅛	133½	133½	131¾
39¾	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	3700	23¾	21	23	20¾
59¾	15	..	Am Car & F pf	900	35¼	35¼	35¼	35
31½	3½	..	Am Chain pf	100	15	15	15	
51¼	34	3†	Am Chicle	400	45½	44½	44½	45½
89⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	12400	58⅞	54½	58¼	55¾
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	3
19⅜	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	11400	8½	7¾	8½	8
44⅞	7½	..	Am & For Pow pf	900	18	15½	16	17
27½	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	700	10¾	9⅜	10⅜	10½
21½	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	1400	15	13½	15	14¼
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	600	7½	6½	7⅜	7
57½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	32⅜	31¼	32¾	33
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	1700	6½	5⅞	6⅜	6⅜
15⅜	4¼	..	Am International	5500	8⅝	8	8½	8½
3½	1⅛	..	Am La France	500	1	1	1	
63	17⅜	..	Am Locomotive	2400	27½	25½	27½	26
63	17⅜	..	Am Loco pf	400	50	46	50	51¼
23⅝	3⅛	..	Am Metal	6300	16⅛	14	16½	14⅜
30½	17	1½	Am News	20	23	23	23	26
14⅜	4	..	Am Power & Lt	7600	8¾	7⅝	7¾	7⅞
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
19	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	20600	13⅞	13	13⅜	13⅜
31⅞	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	11700	16¼	14⅜	15⅝	15½
7⅛	⅞	..	Am Seating	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
4½	1⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	600	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
36¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	30	18½	18	18	20
53½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	27100	37¼	34½	36½	34½
93	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	86	86	86	87
73	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	60¾	60¼	60¾	63¼
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	3400	18¾	17¼	17¾	18⅜
42⅞	30	2½†	Am Stores	500	39	37½	37½	39
74	24½	2	Am Sugar Ref	1500	55½	54	54	56
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	14200	117¾	114⅜	117¼	116⅞
25	13¾	..	Am Type Fndrs	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
37⅜	7	..	Am Type pf	20	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	11200	22½	20½	22½	20½
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	2600	11½	10½	11½	10⅝
61⅝	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	2100	52	42	52	49½
14¾	3¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	30	5¾	5¾	5¾	
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	2200	6¼	5	6⅜	5½
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	36900	13	11⅜	12⅞	12⅜
39¼	4⅝	.60	Anchor Can	1300	20⅜	18¼	20¼	20
90	62½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85
15½	2⅝	..	Andes Copper	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
29¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	100	23	22¾	23	22½
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	300	70¾	70¼	70¾	70
7¾	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	10500	3¾	3½	3⅝	3½
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	2400	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
93	2	..	Armour Ill pf	1600	44¼	42	44	42½
7	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	1500	3½	3¼	3¼	3¾
9½	2	..	Artloom Corp	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
5¼	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	12½	12¼	12¼	11⅝
51¾	15	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	200	43	43	43	42
80⅛	34⅜	..	Atchison T&SF	6900	53	49½	51½	50¼
79⅜	50	3	Atchison pf	400	67¼	58⅝	58⅝	61¼
68	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	1600	34	32¼	34	32¼
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	7400	26¾	24½	26⅜	24⅜
37⅛	9	..	Atlas Powder	500	23¼	23	23¼	23½
28¼	1½	..	Atlas Tack	1100	27¾	26	27¾	26⅜
84¼	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	2600	42¼	40½	41¾	43
9⅜	4½	..	Austin Nichols	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
16⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	16800	8¼	7¼	7⅞	7⅞
			—B—					
17⅜	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	15600	11	9¾	10¾	10½
60	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	33	33	33	
37⅞	8½	..	Balt & Ohio	16900	23⅝	22	23½	22
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1500	24½	22¾	24½	23½
7¼	3⅜	..	Barker Bros	50	3⅛	3	3	17
24¼	5⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	50	17	16½	16½	
11	2	..	Barnsdall A	9100	9	8⅛	8⅛	9¼
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	500	12½	11⅞	12½	12½
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	1700	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8¼
15	13¼	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	500	14⅜	13¾	14	14¼
21¼	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	7000	13½	12¼	13½	12⅜
33½	9	1	Best & Co	2800	24¼	23	24¼	23½
49¼	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	10100	31⅛	28½	30⅜	29¾
82	25½	..	Beth Steel pf	200	53⅜	51½	53⅜	53
29½	6⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	140	23	21¾	21¾	23¼
19¾	3½	..	Blaw Knox	1600	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	10⅝
68	53	7	Bloomingdale pf	30	68	68	68	
54½	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	5900	44	39¾	43	41½
37	18	1.60†	Borden	2600	23¼	22½	23	22⅞
21⅝	5½	..	Borg Warner	2100	14¼	12¼	14¼	13
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	5500	33⅜	31	32⅜	32
83½	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	75	75	75	75
25¾	6	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	7	7	7	
88½	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	67	63¾	67	66
53⅞	28½	3	Brown Shoe	500	43	43	43	44
18½	13¼	..	Brunswick Balke	400	9¼	8⅜	9	9½
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	500	6⅜	6¼	6	6½
24¼	5½	2	Bucyrus E pf	400	9¼	7¾	8½	9¼
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	1000	5¼	4⅜	5	4⅞
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	100	26½	25¼	26½	24
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	1200	3¾	3½	3½	3½
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	800	5¾	5¼	5¾	5¾
3	1⅛	..	Burns Bros A cts	100	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
13	1¾	..	Burns Bros pf	20	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
20⅜	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	4600	13⅝	12¼	13⅛	13
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	300	2½	2½	2½	2½
9	1½	..	Bush Term deb	200	2½	2½	2½	
23½	6	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	20	7	7	7	
4¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	900	2½	2¼	2¼	2½
2⅞	1	..	Butte & Superior	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7½	1¼	..	Butterick	200	2¾	2½	2½	2⅝
43¼	8½	..	Byers	3700	23⅜	21¼	23⅛	22⅛
			—C—					
34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	1700	18⅝	17¾	18⅝	17⅝
2¼	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
16¼	2	..	Campbell W&C	100	7	7	7	6⅞
9¾	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	500	4⅝	3⅞	4½	3⅝
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	7300	29⅞	26⅜	29½	28⅛
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	10300	12¾	11⅞	12⅜	12
35½	14	1†	Cannon Mills	400	25	24¾	24¾	25½
90	62½	6½	Capital Admin	600	5½	4¼	4⅜	5
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	15100	63	56½	63	59¼
29¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	4300	18¾	17½	18½	18
4⅜	⅜	..	Celotex vtc	500	1½	1½	1½	1½
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	103500	47¼	42⅝	46⅝	43½
5⅞	1	..	Celotex Co	100	2½	2½	2½	
12⅜	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	150	4⅞	3½	4⅞	5¾
11⅝	2	..	Century Ribbon	100	8	8	8	
95	52	7	Century Rib pf	20	88	88	88	
44⅜	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	23800	29⅞	26	29¼	27¼
23½	7½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	200	17	17	17	
52½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	1200	37	35⅞	37	36
49¼	24⅜	2.80	Ches & Ohio	16400	41⅜	39¾	41	40½
7⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	700	3	3	3	3
14⅞	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	600	7½	7	7½	7½
11¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	4500	3⅝	3⅝	4½	5
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	7500	8¼	7¼	8	7½
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	5300	8⅜	7½	8½	8
34¾	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	400	14	13	14	14½
12⅜	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	800	6	5¾	6	6
25¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	17	15¾	17	
10⅛	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1000	4½	4	4	4⅛
15	2⅞	..	Chi R&P 6%	400	5	4¾	5	5
19½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	200	6	6	6	6½
22⅜	6⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	400	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	14¾
34	5	5	Chichasha Cot O	1200	19⅜	18	18½	19¾
10⅛	2	..	Childs Company	10	11¾	11¾	11¾	
21½	6	..	Chile Copper	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	11¼
52⅞	7¾	.50b	Chrysler	119500	41¾	38½	41⅜	38⅞
25	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	1300	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	15
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	65	65	65	65
3⅝	¼	..	City Stores	2800	1¼	1	1	1⅛
8½	1½	..	City Stores A	20	3	3	3	3⅛
2⅛	⅛	..	City Stores vtc	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
14½	5	..	Clark Equipment	100	8½	8¼	8¼	8½
41½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	300	26½	26½	26½	
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	1000	13⅜	12¼	13⅜	13¾
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	4800	17¼	15	17¼	15
17⅜	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	4300	4¼	3⅝	4¼	3¾
28⅛	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	19200	14	13⅛	13⅝	13½
27¾	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	1200	21¼	20½	21⅜	21⅜
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	1800	51	48⅛	51	49
19	4	..	Comm Credit	100	14½	13¾	14½	14
43½	18	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	2000	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
47½	8	2	Comm Inv Tr	12200	35	33½	35	33½
68	30	4	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	91¼	91¼	91¼	
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	92500	35¾	32¾	35½	33¼
6⅝	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	28500	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼
60½	21	6	Comwlth & S 6 pf	100	29½	29½	29½	29¼
27⅝	7¾	1	Congoleum Nairn	9400	23¾	22½	23⅛	22¼
5¾	1⅝	..	Consol Film Ind	300	3¼	3	3	3⅛
14¾	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	1600	9¼	8¾	9¼	9¼
64⅞	39½	3.40	Consol Gas	19400	42⅞	40¾	41¾	40⅝
99	82¾	5	Consol Gas pf	100	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	90
5½	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	1500	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
15¾	4	..	Consol Oil	71500	11⅞	10¾	11⅜	10⅞
10⅜	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
3¼	¼	..	Consol Textile	2300	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
10¼	1½	..	Container A	700	6½	6	6½	6¼
4½	¼	..	Container B	700	2	2	2	2
18¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	1100	10	9½	10	9½
3½	½	..	Cont Baking	3200	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
64	36	4	Cont Baking pf	200	60	60	60	60¼
69	35¼	2½	Cont Can	9200	63¼	61	63¾	61
17⅛	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	800	8½	7⅝	8	6½
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	900	22⅝	22	22⅝	22⅝
90	41	..	Cont Motors	3500	11½	8⅜	11½	10⅝
19⅝	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	24500	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	16¼
90⅜	45⅜	3	Corn Products	6100	84½	80⅝	83½	84
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	70	136	135⅜	135⅝	136
7½	2⅜	..	Cotv	300	4	3⅞	4	4
39½	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	2700	28	27	28	28
14⅜	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	3800	35	32	34½	34½
38½	24½	2.70	Crown Corp pf	100	36¼	36¼	36¼	34⅜
8¼	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	700	4	3½	4	4¼
37½	9	..	Crucible Steel	800	19	18	19	19
60⅜	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	300	33	32	32	35
4⅜	⅛	..	Cuba Co	500	1⅛	1	1	1¼
11½	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	1700	3¾	3½	3½	3½
68	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	20	22	21	22	22¾
59½	20⅜	2½	Cudahy Packing	1200	43	40⅜	42	42
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	700	19¼	18	19¼	18⅛
66	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	700	48	46	46	49
4⅝	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	7400	2m	2	2¼	2⅛
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	700	4½	4¼	4¼	4
			—D—					
8¾	1⅜	..	Davega St	100	7½	7½	7½	
18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	300	11⅞	11½	11⅝	11⅜
49	8¾	..	Deere & Co	24700	30⅜	27½	30½	28¼
93¾	37⅜	..	Del & Hudson	1200	56½	53⅜	56	54⅞
46	17¼	..	Del & Lack	10200	25⅜	23½	25	23¾
19¾	2	..	Denver R G pf	200	6	5⅞	5⅞	
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	100	65	65	65	64¾
33⅞	10	..	Devoe & Ray A	100	25	25	25	26½
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	1400	24¼	24	24½	24
31	26½	1½	Diamond M pf	200	29½	29¼	29¼	
39½	12	1.80†	Dome Mines	19400	34⅜	31⅝	34⅜	32⅜
26⅜	10½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	200	19	18¾	18¾	18½
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	3400	12½	12¼	14	12⅝
18	6¾	..	Dresser A	100	9½	9½	9½	9½
10¾	2⅛	..	Dresser B	400	4	3⅝	4	3½
85¾	32½	3	du Font de Nem	17200	74⅜	70⅝	73¾	70⅝
102½	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	93	93	93	94
			—E—					
10	1½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	4	4	4	4
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	1400	72¾	72	73¼	73
16	2½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	2100	11⅞	10⅝	11¾	11
8¼	⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	700	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2½
23	4	..	Elchmon S pf	300	14	14	14	15
27½	10	..	Elec Auto Lite	7300	15⅝	14⅜	15⅜	15
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	2100	3⅞	3½	3¾	3⅞
4¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1600	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3
15⅛	3⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	7300	6¾	6	6¾	6½
32¾	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	13	13	13	12½
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	40	39	39	39
4	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
6	⅝	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
62½	26	3	Endicott Johnson	300	52	52	52	53
14⅜	4	..	Engineers Pub S	100	5½	5½	5½	6¼
49⅞	15	..	Engineers PS ww	200	18½	18½	18½	18½
13⅜	6½	1	Equitable Dff Big	500	9	8¾	9	9
25¾	3¾	..	Erie RR	3600	14⅝	13⅜	14⅛	13½
29¼	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	1100	14½	12⅝	13⅝	13¼
18¼	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	1300	7½	7	7½	7¼
7½	⅞	..	Evans Products	400	4	4	4	4
			—F—					
11¼	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	6½	6½	6½	6½
42	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	20	25½	25½	25½	26
14½	4¾	..	Fed Lt & Trac	100	7½	7½	7½	
11¾	4	..	Fed Motor Tr	900	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	6
6¾	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	400

Financial News and Comment

N. Dakota Advises Wheat Belt To Quit Selling

Suits Action to Word by Withholding Grain Till Prices Rise

BISMARCK, N. D., Oct. 16 (AP)—Gov. William Langer late today signed a proclamation prohibiting shipment of wheat from North Dakota effective at midnight Wednesday and continuing indefinitely.

Governor Langer took his action under authority granted him by the 1932 Legislature. Use of national guardsmen would be permitted to enforce the terms of the embargo if he deems it necessary.

To Ask Coöperation

The proclamation, which will be filed formally with the Secretary of State tomorrow, said the producers of North Dakota hold a large amount of wheat "which in quality and weight is the finest wheat this State has ever produced," and "is a prime wheat that is in great demand throughout the United States for the making of superior flour."

"The new deal" has not reached the farmer, said Governor Langer.

BISMARCK, N. D., Oct. 17 (AP)—The nation's wheat-producing states will be asked by North Dakota's Governor, William Langer, to join this State in an embargo, until the price goes up.

Governor Langer said his embargo alone could not be expected to raise wheat prices, but that his purpose was to place before the American people "the plight of the grain farmer," whom he characterized the "Forgotten Man of the NRA."

Notice of the proclamation has been sent to all common carriers with orders not to accept shipments for out-state points. Under provisions of a legislative act passed at the last session which gave him authority for his unprecedented decree, the Governor has power to use national guardsmen to carry out terms of his order.

53 Cents a Bushel

North Dakota's spring wheat crop for 1933 was placed at 62,695,000 bushels by Ben Kienholz, federal agricultural statistician at Fargo. This is approximately one-eighth of the total wheat production of 514,816,000 bushels in the United States this year.

About 70 per cent of North Dakota's spring wheat crop, about 43,886,000 bushels, still is being held on the farms, it is estimated.

His action was taken, Governor Langer said, in an effort to "restore to our farmers a buying power with which to maintain a livelihood and to stimulate commerce and trade among our people."

Pointing out that at the time he issued his proclamation wheat sold for 53 cents a bushel at Grand Forks, the Governor said such a price is "unconscionable" when compared with the cost of production and resulted in an unwarranted drain of the natural resources of our State."

Bankers Urged To Study Home Loan Bank Activities

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—John H. Fahey, eastern manager of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, today urged bankers to assist in the development of the Home Loan Bank through critical study.

He told the annual session of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York that the home loan bank system, with its 12 regional banks established to afford rediscount facilities to savings banks, building and loan associations, insurance companies and other mortgage lending institutions, promised in time to represent a rediscount banking system equal in strength and value to the Federal Reserve System.

Its present membership is 1766 institutions, with aggregate resources of $2,172,740,000.

"The national recovery program cannot succeed unless we are able to stem the flood of foreclosures which has been sweeping over the homes of the country during the last three years," Mr. Fahey told the convention.

"We cannot reëstablish and develop further that prosperity which we have a right to expect if we continue to allow tens of thousands of families to be driven from the homes in which they have invested their life savings because temporarily they are unable to meet payments due on these homes."

Mr. Fahey said that every home rescued by the Home Owners Loan Corporation relieved pressure on the real estate market, and added that the corporation thus far had stopped nearly 18,000 foreclosures, representing mortgages approximating $50,000,000.

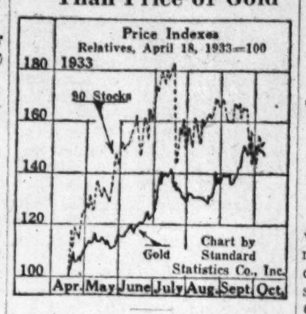
Trade With Manchoukuo Reaches Record Peak

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—American trade with Manchoukuo reached a record peak in the seven months ended July 31, showing an increase of more than 300 per cent over the entire year 1932, according to trade returns made public here yesterday by Mr. Kensuke Horinouchi, Consul-General of Japan in New York.

Manchoukuo's imports from the United States during the seven months aggregated 17,983,000 yuan (silver dollar) while her exports to this country totaled 3,638,000 yuan, leaving a balance of 14,295,000 yuan in favor of the United States, said Mr. Horinouchi. Notable among the commodities purchased by Manchoukuo in greater volume during this period were iron and steel, petroleum, machinery and wheat flour.

Stocks Rise Faster Than Price of Gold



THE accompanying chart, showing a far sharper percentage rise in stocks than in the dollar price of gold between April and July, illustrates the strength of the inflationary expectations as a factor in stocks during that period.

Following the launching of the NRA in July, stocks have receded to a point where their advance, over the April level, almost precisely coincides with the rise in gold during the period.

Irving Trust Must Produce Record Of Its Receiverships

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—After a warm exchange with counsel for the Irving Trust Company over "unfairness" of procedure, Chairman Celler (D.) New York, of the House judiciary subcommittee ordered the trust company to make available at once the report of its stewardship of federal receiverships.

The House subcommittee is sitting in open hearing on the handling of federal receiverships by the company, which has been charged by the Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut with holding a "monopoly of monopolies" on bankruptcy receiverships.

In testimony, Paul E. Mead, executive vice-president of the company, said $1,043,584 had been paid to four firms of attorneys from 1929 to the present for handling 84 receivership cases.

The largest amount paid to one firm was $409,602 to the firm of Cravath, de Gerdorff, Swaine and Wood for handling 11 cases.

The firm of Rosenberg, Goldmark and Colin earned $268,987 for 42 cases; McManus, Ernst, Ernst and Lynch, $215,059 for 27 cases, and Davies, Auerbach and Cornell $149,936 for four cases.

Approximately $3,486,663 in legal fees and disbursements was paid to 361 attorneys and law firms for handling 4419 cases.

New Life Insurance Business Off 9.7 P. C.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—New life insurance production for September has fallen off 9.7 per cent from the figure for that month last year, it was revealed by a report today by the Association of Life Insurance presidents. For the first nine months of this year, it was shown that the cumulative total for all classes was 17.9 per cent less than for the corresponding period of 1932.

The report, which summarized new business records—exclusive of revivals, increases and dividend additions—of 42 companies having 95 per cent of the total life insurance business in this country, points out that the industrial insurance, with a gain of 3.4 per cent for September, was the only class to show an increase.

New York Banks Bow to Pressure From R. F. C.

Three Institutions Comply With Government Request to Sell Notes

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—Three well-known New York banks were reported in Wall Street today to have consented to issue capital notes for sale to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, in pursuance of the Government's desire that metropolitan banks set the example for others throughout the country, whether they need the money or not.

The identity of the three banks has not been revealed, pending the decision of additional banks on the question of complying with the request of Jesse Jones, head of the R. F. C., over which the major banks of the city have been sharply divided. A meeting of the Clearing House Association probably will be held to decide the matter definitely.

Over the week-end three prominent bankers visited Washington to learn the desires of President Roosevelt. They were Percy H. Johnston, president of the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, and chairman of the clearing house committee; William C. Potter, president of the Guaranty Trust Company, and James H. Perkins, chairman of the National City Bank.

Primary Cotton Cloth Market Is In Quiet Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 17—The primary cotton cloth market experienced another quiet period last week. Among various reasons advanced for this mid-season slowing up of trading are the various strikes that are in progress in several industries and localities.

Reports from the Peidmont section are to the effect that mills in that section and generally all over the country are getting as much production of first grade goods under the 40-hour schedule as they formerly did under the 55-hour schedule. Employees are reported as more alert and turning out more fabric of better quality than they ever did before. The percentage of second quality goods has been greatly reduced so that the mill managements are making more profit under the new deal than formerly. It is needless to say that both proprietors and operatives are more contented.

Thus the 40-hour week is generally commended and some are strongly advocating a still further reduction of working hours.

The processor tax is proving itself a blessing to the industry in so far as it acts as an efficient brake on excess production. Mill managements are not inclined to pay out $21 a bale of cotton as soon as they open the bale for the purpose of making goods ahead of the actual demand. The tax is therefore acting as a very efficient regulator.

Many mills are now looking for business after having been sold up to the mill capacity. Their customers have a great deal of merchandise to sell which has been coming from mills during the last month. Second hands have distributed their own surplus among many small stores and others at handsome profits to themselves while sharply underselling the very mills from whom they bought the goods.

In the fine goods division business was a little more active than in coarse goods but not quite as active as during the previous week.

Deposit Guarantee Law Gives Big Impetus to Bank Openings

Applications for Membership in Insurance Corporation Reach 200 a Day—Up to Oct. 10 Nearly 700 Banks With Assets of Over Billion Licensed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—Government financial officials are spending every effort to have a maximum number of operating banks within the Federal Deposit Guarantee system by the time it starts operating Jan. 1.

The Deposit Insurance Corporation is receiving applications for membership at the rate of 200 a day from the more than 8000 state banks which are not members of the Federal Reserve System. More than 2700 of these have been received. Federal Reserve member banks participate in the pool automatically.

Some 800 examiners are busy going over the books of these institutions to determine whether they are eligible. When banks are found which do not meet requirements, the plan is for the Government to lend its assistance in placing them upon an impregnably sound basis.

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency is busy meanwhile with the national banks. Its figures show that between March 16 and Oct. 10, 674 such banks which did not open at the conclusion of the banking holiday were licensed to become operative. As unlicensed banks their frozen deposits totaled $1,162,307,000.

About 50 Per Cent Paid Out

Officials say this does not mean that amount was paid out to depositors. They estimated that an average of about 50 per cent of frozen deposits becomes available to depositors when a bank previously closed is licensed for business. On this basis $581,153,500 was put at the disposal of depositors.

When the bank holiday ended, 1429 national banks remained unlicensed with aggregate frozen deposits of $2,200,774,000. On Oct. 10 this number had been reduced to 755 with frozen deposits of $638,467,000. A total of 372 national banks with deposits of $397,573,000 had drawn up reorganization plans which had been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency. Before they can receive licenses to open, however, they must meet certain conditions laid down in the reorganization plans, some of which have been proved to require considerable time.

In addition to the national banks, figures compiled Aug. 22 show 1766 state banks, non-members of the Federal Reserve System, were closed, with frozen deposits of $1,057,977,000.

The comptroller's figures also show payments totaling $270,647,000 to depositors in banks in receivership between March 5, and Sept. 23. During that period the RFC made 666 loans to such banks totaling $68,409,600 and received $40,850,665 in repayment. On Sept. 23 the comptroller's office was directing 1140 receiverships with a total deposit liability of $818,012,438.

As outlined by President Roosevelt, the Administration's policy is to see that no bank which can be put on a sound basis shall be permitted to close. All the Government assistance possible will be given to the end that closed banks shall be reopened.

Self-Help Comes First

But, before the Government steps in, Mr. Roosevelt is anxious that the people of the locality first do their share. If additions to the bank's capital are needed, they must first do their part toward subscriptions to new issues of preferred stock. The R. F. C. will buy the unsold remainder.

The Home Owner's Loan Corporation is ready to replace slow real estate mortgage assets with its readily marketable bonds, thus improving the liquidity of the bank engaging in the transaction. The Treasury has ruled that these bonds are eligible national bank investments. Receivers, too, with court approval, have the privilege of converting such assets into Home Owners's Loan bonds. Consideration is being given to the possibility of permitting conservators to do so.

The Home Owner's Loan Corporation is authorized to issue a total of $2,000,000,000 worth of the bonds. They are tax exempt and the interest, though not the principal, is guaranteed by the Treasury. The Farm Credit Administration also is empowered to issue a like amount of bonds for application to rural mortgages.

Behind the Deposit Corporation, the Farm Credit Administration and the Home Owner's Loan Corporation, are plans for still another federal agency intended to help in the bank opening activities. These, still in the formulative stage, contemplate the establishment of a corporation financed by the R. F. C. which would become a clearing house for slow assets.

Outlining the process of placing a closed bank in operation, Mr. J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency says:

"Few people appreciate the intricacies involved in opening a closed bank. A careful examination must be made of the assets and liabilities; the character of assets analyzed to establish liquidity; losses must be determined. When these facts are found the basis is laid for reorganization. If the capital surplus and undivided profits are wiped out, the stockholders must contribute up to 100 per cent of their holdings.

"Efforts are made to revive the old bank or establish a new bank; new capital is furnished by stockholders, depositors and in some instances by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. This corporation operates in three ways: First, by purchase of preferred stock in the new bank; secondly by loans to the new bank and thirdly by loans to conservators or receivers upon application of the Comptroller of the Currency where a bank must be liquidated and this money made available to depositors."

The World's Business

Trade With Manchoukuo

THERE seems a catch in the report of booming American trade with Manchoukuo. Were we not told that, when Japan had absorbed Manchuria, it would slam shut the "Open Door" of equal commercial and financial opportunity? Figures show that the door is still apparently wide open to American trade. On this page appears a report, issued by the Japanese, of the great increase in United States exports to Manchoukuo. The story is attested from American sources. Data given by the United States Department of Commerce amply confirm the Japanese statistics. For the first seven months of this year, United States exports to Dairen, main port of entry to Manchoukuo, amounted to $1,091,000, as compared with $669,000 for the corresponding period last year, or an *increase* of 63 per cent. It is interesting to compare the figures for China, exclusive of Hong Kong: 1933, $23,800,000; 1922, $35,876,000, or a *decrease* of 34 per cent.

* * *

Construction Work

The reason that the performance is better than the promise in regard to trade with Manchoukuo is not far to seek. Japan is bent upon crisscrossing Manchoukuo with new communications, road and rail. It wishes to rivet the Manchurian economy to the Japanese. A land rich in natural resources, the country has lain a quarter-developed for too long, and the Japanese are intent upon making it a land of Canaan. Japanese development is also based upon strategic need to move swiftly in the event of a clash with Russia. The United States benefits from this activity because in heavy machinery and iron and steel the Japanese are not self-sufficient. They have to rely upon supplies from abroad, chiefly the United States. The outlook for trade is much brighter for the immediate future than it is for the long-range future, for Japan will certainly try to keep as much of the trade to itself, once the program to which it is now committed has been implemented.

* * *

Ban on Wheat Selling

North Dakota, by banning wheat consignments outside the State, is following the example set by Gov. "Alfalfa Bill" Murray in respect of oil in Oklahoma. The grain has not lived up to its promise that it would go progressively higher. Dollar wheat was attained in August, but the level was not maintained, and prices have been slipping ever since. It might have been expected that the processing tax of 30 cents would make up for some of the loss. According to Gov. William Langer, the price received at the railhead is 53 cents. Coupled with the processing tax, this would give the farmer 83 cents. Different, indeed, from 25 cents, which he got in the Octobers of 1931 and 1932. But conditions are changed today. As a result of the NRA, prices of the things that the farmer has to buy *are* going up progressively, as was shown in a recent tabulation in this column. This of course reduces farm buying power. From the farmer's standpoint, if the things that the farmer buys are advanced in price, he is affected precisely the same as if he received less for his own products.

* * *

Inconsistency

The NRA makes for higher prices with which to recoup the manufacturer for the higher costs he is expected to assume. The A. A. A. (Agricultural Adjustment Act) aims at the restoration of a pre-war parity of purchasing power to the farmer. How can one reconcile the two? It is plainly impossible. The dilemma has now come to the fore in Washington, where, as a result partly of farm agitation and partly of the opposition of the Consumers' Board of the NRA, there is less disposition to authorize price-raising provisions which would have a direct influence upon living costs.

* * *

Treasury Bait

One of the cleverest features of the conversion operation by the United States Treasury is that bondholders who exchange the old 4¼ per cent for the new 3 ¼ per cent bonds will be allowed to draw interest at the old rate for one whole year. This is offered to make the lower interest yield of the new bonds more palatable. If a bondholder elected to take cash for his old bonds, he would find nothing more attractive in the Treasury list, as the bonds with the nearest maturity dates to the new bonds are now selling at a yield of around 3.30 per cent. When the British put through their massive conversion 15 months ago, they offered bait, too. They granted a bonus of one pound per hundred shares to every holder of the old bonds who applied for the new loan within a month of the conversion announcement.

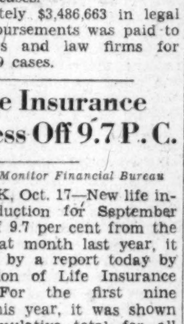
H. B. E.

If Your Rule Be Humanity, Harmony Will Ensue, Says Woman Coal Operator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—Believe it or not, there is one coal mine owner in the United States—and a woman at that—who has braved the supposedly stormy seas separating capital and labor, with results satisfactory to both sides.

Miss Josephine Roche of Denver is the woman. Seven busy years have elapsed since Miss Roche came into control, by inheritance and stock purchase, of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, one of the principal concerns serving Denver. They have been years filled with constant efforts to establish permanent peace in an area formerly considered a very combustible spot in the coal "front."



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Miss Josephine Roche

They have been years fairly crammed with struggles to effect humanitarian dealings with her workers while at the same time making her concern profitable.

At present these efforts are being reviewed by high governmental authorities and at least some of the trails she blazed in making coal mines better places in which to work are being followed now by the Administration on a national scale.

Miss Roche formed an important part of that group of mine owners who coöperated with the United Mine Workers Union at the Washington coal code conference in formulating a code mutually satisfactory. While the code of the Union and Miss Roche's group was only one of 29 submitted, it bore considerable weight because it was the only one sponsored by the union. The Administration has closely followed many of their suggestions, notably the primary plea that there should be but one code for the entire industry instead of sectional codes.

While many consider the policies Miss Roche has put into effect as almost total abdication in favor of labor unions, she holds otherwise. On the company's books when she assumed control there stood items aggregating some $500,000 dollars for such "harmonious" items as bombs, bullets and hired guards.

Behind these stark figures it was not difficult for the serious, thoughtful woman, a graduate of Vassar College and Columbia University, and a social worker under Juvenile Judge Ben B. Lindsey in Denver, and under Herbert Hoover in Belgium, to understand the misery, the terror, and the great unhappiness everywhere prevalent in the coal fields. Conditions in Colorado may not have been worse than in other sectors, but they were spectacular enough. In the old days serious outbreaks at Ludlow and Columbine were featured in the nation's press as scenes of virtual war.

Her first step toward reform led to unionization of her coal mines under the auspices of the United Mine Workers. She abolished the practice of paying her men in company "scrip," good only at the company store, where, through various devices, it was possible to keep miners in actual slavery because of their constant indebtedness to the firm. She inaugurated safety programs, invited her men to organize into very compact groups, and in all ways tried to lift the job of mining coal above the low level it seems to have always sought.

Miss Roche says the system has been successful.

That is why she says to other mine owners to be fair to labor. It pays, and as for the Union, well, "the water's fine."

NRA Acclaimed Greatest Piece Of Legislation

London Executive Says Abandonment of Gold Big Help to World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 17—Mr. Harold Fisher, chairman of the Fisher Holding Company of London, acclaimed the NRA in the United States as "probably the greatest piece of social legislation enacted there in 70 years, and it will, I think, permanently change the social compelxion of the country," at a three-day convention here of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

It was his opinion that the suspension of the gold standard by the United States in April and the abrogation of the gold clause in internal and external bonds did more at one stroke to bring relief to the whole world than all the conferences ever held, in that it automatically lightened the burdens of millions of debtors, and has proved a powerful unseen force in the upward swing.

The presence of 10 members of the American chamber lent an international flavor to the conference. Optimism glowed in all addresses except those on agricultural conditions, which are admittedly still in a parlous state. To cap the occasion Mr. Fisher predicted a startling rise in prices, which would bring production, consumption and trade to heights hitherto undreamed of.

"I believe we are very near the beginning of a rapid rise in all prices and in the general level of nominal money values," declared Mr. Fisher. "This rise will be as surprising and startling in its way as was the fall of prices in the depression and will call for great courage and foresight. It will bring tremendous relief and great activity to millions of men and women throughout the world who have stood idling during the last four years. . . . "I dare to prophesy that a new era in human history will have commenced."

Missouri Governor Asks More Safety For Life Insurance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 17—State officials and life insurance policy holders have joined hands in Missouri to bring about reforms in the State regulation of life insurance administration, the need for which has been emphasized by the recent insolvency of one of Missouri's best known companies.

In his call for the special session of the Missouri Legislature to convene today, Mr. Guy B. Park, Governor of the State, listed insurance management reform legislation as one of the most pressing matters to be considered. He urged that the legislators enact a statute requiring that all life insurance policies written by Missouri companies for policy holders within the State be registered with the Missouri Insurance Department and that the department be made a legal depository for reserves set aside to protect all such policies.

Scandinavia Living Standard High

"The standard of living in Denmark and Sweden has been the highest in Europe," says Marquis W. Child in an article in the November number of Harper's Magazine. "These are also the most modern countries in Europe with more motorcars and telephones per capita and more electric lines per unit area of population.

"Sweden owns and operates at a profit nearly one-fourth of the forest area. The state," Mr. Child continues, "controls and derives a considerable profit from the operation of about one-third of the mines. The state owns and operates at a profit railway, telegraph and telephone systems. The state generates 34 per cent of the electricity used, and this represents about 80 per cent of the amount used by householders. The state controls and derives a considerable profit from the sale of tobacco and liquor and the broadcasting of radio programs. And it is now proposed to make the importation and wholesaling of coffee and the manufacture and export of arms and munitions also state monopolies.

"In other fields coöperation has served to curb the profit motive to the great advantage of the consumer. The coöperatives control between one-third and one-half of the wholesale and retail trade of the nation in food, shoes, clothing, and certain other commodities. Coöperative societies, together with municipal organizations," concludes Mr. Child, "have built and sold, on a coöperative basis, about one-fourth of the housing in the two principal cities, Stockholm and Gothenburg. They sell insurance, market agricultural produce, make motion pictures and engage in many other activities."

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New Clearing Head

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Black & Stoller, Inc.

Mr. Laurence G. Payson

Stock Clearing Corp. Appoints New President

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—Mr. Laurence G. Payson, formerly secretary of the Stock Clearing Corporation, has been appointed president of the organization to succeed the late Mr. Samuel F. Streit.

Mr. J. Chalmers Warwick and Mr. Isaac R. Halliday were chosen assistant vice-presidents. Mr. Robert R. Atterbury, in addition to his duties as treasurer, was appointed secretary, and Mr. George A. Cuff was made an assistant treasurer.

Mr. Payson, who is well known in the financial district, became associated with the Clearing Corporation in 1928 as assistant to the president, later becoming vice-president, and was chosen secretary in 1930.

His first position was with the American Locomotive Company in Paterson, N. J. He resigned from this firm to enlist as a private in the World War, and after serving two years, was discharged as a captain.

Mr. Payson, who is the second president of the Clearing Corporation, is chairman of the graduate council of Princeton University and is president of the National Alumni Association of that university. He is secretary of the Princeton Club of New York, a trustee of the Boys' Club of New York and a trustee of the Montclair Academy.

Retail Price Trend Continues Upward

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 — The upward trend in retail prices continued in September, according to the Fairchild Retail Price Index, released today. Prices during the last month showed a gain of 4.2 per cent, as compared with the previous month, and an increase of 145 per cent, as compared with the corresponding month the previous year. Current quotations also show a gain of 23.5 per cent as compared with the 1933 low. The latest increase was the smallest for any month since June.

The index as of Oct. 1 at 86.0 compares with 82.5 as of Sept. 1 and 73.6 as of Oct. 1, 1932. The latest index is the highest since November, 1931. Jan. 1, 1931, is a 100. The high for the index was in November, 1929, at 118.4. Prices have regained a large portion of their losses since November, 1929.

However, current prices still show a decline of 28 per cent below 1929 levels, which were below the average of the previous five years.

Expect Building Boom in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 17 (U. P.)—Architects and contractors are looking forward to the busiest building boom ever seen in this country following the dispatch by President Arturo Alessandri of a message to Congress recommending that all structures started and completed between now and June 30, 1935 be exempt from real estate taxes for 10 years.

The Government, President Alessandri declared, will probably not be in a financial position to carry out an extensive public works program soon and the exemption of buildings from taxes should furnish employment for contractors, architects, and other workers. The buildings, however, must be constructed in cities of 20,000 or more inhabitants to escape taxation.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Dorchester Savings Bank	Oct. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Oct. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Oct. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Home Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brockton Savings Bank	Oct. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Nov. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Nov. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 4
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 10

Cotton Producers Can Get Loans On Cotton This Week

New Federal Agency Is Ready to Advance 10c a Pound on Unsold Crops

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—Organization of the Commodity Credit Corporation was completed today, and announcement made by its officers that loans of 10 cents a pound to cotton producers on the unsold portion of their crop this year will become available this week.

The corporation, chartered in Delaware, was organized to carry out President Roosevelt's program for making loans to cotton growers.

Mr. Lynn P. Talley, assistant to the directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, was named president; Mr. Oscar Johnston, director of finance for the Farm Administration, vice-president, and Mr. J. E. Wells Jr., assistant coöperative bank commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration, secretary-treasurer.

To Lend $250,000,000

Directors in addition to Messrs. Talley and Johnston are: Secretary Wallace; Farm Administrator George N. Peek; Governor Henry Morgenthau Jr., of the Farm Credit Administration; Stanley P. Reed, general counsel of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; Herman Oliphant, general counsel of the Farm Credit Administration, and E. B. Schwulst, special assistant of the Reconstruction Corporation.

An explanation of the fiscal set-up and the arrangements for making loans was issued after the organization meeting.

The entire capital stock of $3,000,000 for the corporation was subscribed by the Secretary of Agriculture and Mr. Morgenthau with funds allocated by the President under the Bankhead amendment to the National Recovery Act. An initial loan of $250,000,000 from the Reconstruction Corporation was arranged for making loans to cotton producers and additional funds will be available if needed.

Must Cut Acreage

More than 1,000,000 note forms and loan agreements, together with regulations governing the loans, went to the Government Printing Office today and the first of these will be distributed before the end of the week to county agricultural extension agents and lending agencies of the Reconstruction Corporation located at Federal Reserve points in the South including cities with Federal Reserve branch banks.

"Cotton producers to become eligible for loans must agree to participate in the 1934 acreage reduction campaign that soon will be launched by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration," a statement of the corporation's loan policy said.

The Commodity Credit Corporation will utilize existing agencies throughout the cotton belt in making the loans which may be negotiated directly with lending agencies of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or through brokers, merchants, warehousemen, coöperative associations, banks and other lending agencies.

"The Commodity Credit Corporation will not appoint or designate any special representatives or agencies to negotiate the loans nor will it employ cotton classers to pass upon the character of cotton that is placed as collateral."

BLACKSTONE SAVINGS BANK

42 Washington St., Boston

Write for folder, "Banking by Mail"

INTEREST BEGINS

OCT. 21

NOTICE OF CALL FOR PARTIAL REDEMPTION OF FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN 4¼ PER CENT. BONDS OF 1933-38 BEFORE MATURITY

To Holders of Fourth Liberty Loan 4¼ Per Cent Bonds of 1933-38 and others concerned:

Public Notice Is Hereby Given:

1—Pursuant to the provision for redemption contained in the bonds and in Treasury Department Circular Number 121, dated September 28, 1918, under which the bonds were originally issued, all outstanding Fourth Liberty Loan 4¼ Per Cent Bonds of 1933-38 hereinafter referred to as Fourth 4¼'s bearing the serial numbers which have been determined by lot in the manner prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, are called for redemption on April 15, 1934, as follows:

All outstanding permanent coupon bonds bearing serial numbers, the final digit of which is 9, 0 or 1, such serial numbers being prefixed by a corresponding distinguishing letter J, K or A, respectively.

All outstanding temporary coupon bonds bearing serial numbers, the final digit of which is 9, 0 or 1; and all outstanding registered bonds bearing serial numbers, the final digit of which is 9, 0 or 1.

2—Interest on all such outstanding Fourth 4¼'s so called for redemption will cease on said redemption date, April 15, 1934.

3—Fourth 4¼'s bearing serial numbers (and prefix letters) other than those designated are not included in or affected by this call for partial redemption.

Holders of Fourth 4¼'s are offered the privilege for a limited period, beginning October 16, 1933, of exchanging all or part of their bonds (whether called or uncalled) for the new issue of 10-12 year Treasury bonds, dated October 15, 1933, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of 1¼ Per Cent. per annum until October 15, 1934, and thereafter at the rate of 3¼ Per Cent. per annum.

Full information regarding the presentation and surrender of Fourth 4¼'s for redemption under this call is given in Treasury Department Circular Number 501, dated October 12, 1933, and full information regarding the optional exchange offering is given in Treasury Department Circular Number 502, dated October 12, 1933. Copies of these circulars may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank or branch, or from the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

W. H. WOODIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Ohio State vs. Michigan Big Week-End Game

Will Play Big Part in Deciding Big Ten Football Championship

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 17—Four games in the Big Ten football championship race are coming up, and the greatest of these sends Ohio State against Michigan, the title defender. These teams continued last week to display abundant talent and power, Ohio State defeating Vanderbilt, 20 to 0, and Michigan repulsing Cornell of Ithaca, 40 to 0. The Buckeyes have compiled 95 points to 0 against two opponents, the Wolverines 60 points to 6.

Purdue University's invasion of Chicago this week-end strikes a high light. The power of the Boilermakers was challenged in a 7-to-7 tie with Minnesota, while Chicago built up its touchdown habit by scoring 40 points to 0 against Washington at St. Louis.

Indiana, which gave Notre Dame a good argument, though losing 12 to 2 last Saturday, is coming to Northwestern's field. The Wildcats had their hands full with Stanford's Indians last week at Soldier Field here, the struggle resulting in a pair of goose eggs.

Illinois Looking Better

Wisconsin invades Iowa for the fourth Big Ten engagement of the period. The defeat of the Badgers 21 to 0, by Illinois last week, takes some of the edge from this encounter, though Iowa is still in the running, with a 7-to-0 victory over Northwestern two weeks ago.

The Illini, looking better than any of Coach R. C. Zuppke's teams in recent years, take a journey to Cleveland, Ohio, where the United States Military Academy from West Point meets them halfway. The Army eleven exercised 52 to 0, against Delaware last week.

Minnesota, with two tied games in Big Ten rivalry tucked away, receives University of Pittsburgh, the team which defeated the United States Naval Academy, 34 to 6, last Saturday.

In swamping Cornell, Michigan showed the type of football with which it has won the Big Ten title for the last three years. A constant stream of substitutes seemed to reduce the power not a particle. Herman Everhardus '34, left halfback, assumed the stature of an outstanding star, punting, rushing for consistent gains, scoring three touchdowns and three after-points. He broke through tackle for 52 yards to score, ran back the opening punt of the second half 91 yards to score, and took a pass later to score again. Ten of 18 Michigan passes were completed, W. W. Renner '34, right halfback, throwing most of them.

With such an offensive the Wolverine defense was not seriously tested. Ohio State, however, surely will put a strain on that defense, and present one of its own. Vanderbilt found the Buckeye forward wall almost impregnable. This barrier held the Southern team in its own territory throughout the game with one exception, and the biggest rushing gain it allowed was eight yards. The punting of John Kabealo '36, fullback, and J. E. Smith '35, halfback, was a large factor in handicapping Vanderbilt. Carl F. Cramer '34, D. H. Wetzel '35, and Smith scored the touchdowns. Coach S. H. Willaman revealed reserves in numbers that should match those of Coach H. G. Kipke, and it seems reasonable to expect Ohio State to reverse Michigan, if anybody can do it this season. Michigan beat Ohio State 14 to 0, last season.

Reserves May Help Purdue

Reserves may give Purdue an advantage over Chicago this week-end. It was the Boilermaker second string, after the regulars tired under the Minnesota attack, who smashed through for the touchdown. Paul F. Pardonner '34, regular quarterback, returned to kick the tying point. The touchdown was made by George Basker '36, substitute left half, who led a 37-yard march in which L. E. Dailey '36 and H. L. Keegan '34, shared honors. This attack was directed by D. D. Toriello '35, third-string quarterback, in a manner to keep the Gophers guessing.

Chicago has one good team that should be able to cope with Purdue's best, but it lacks the seconds and thirds to carry on as the Boilermakers did. Coach Clark D. Shaughnessy used very few substitutes, even when the score got big against Washington, and this reveals a Maroon weakness. The fleet and elusive Vinson Sahlin '34, quarterback, who made two touchdowns, and J. J. Berwanger '36, and Capt. Peter Zimmer '34, halfbacks, and E. B Nyquist '36, who made one each, will no doubt be called on again for most of the ball carrying this week-end. Purdue ran over Chicago, 37 to 0, last year.

The superiority of Illinois over Wisconsin was startling. The Badgers were unable to penetrate the Illinois secondary defense, though they got through the line for eight first downs. J. T. Beynon '35, directed the down-state attack smartly, and broke F. E. Croshauer '35, and L. L. Lindberg '36, halfbacks, away for long touchdown runs, and sent D. F. Cook '34, fullback, one yard for the third major mark. B. A. Cummings '35, tackle, assayed three afterpoints successfully.

Big Ten Conference

Michigan		Ohio State	
20-Michigan State	0	75-Virginia	0
40-Cornell	0	20-Vanderbilt	0
60	0	95	0
Indiana		**Illinois**	
7-Miami	0	13-Drake	6
6-Minnesota	6	21-Washington	6
2-Notre Dame	12	21-Wisconsin	0
15	18	55	12
Northwestern		**Chicago**	
0-Iowa	7	32-Cornell C.	0
0-Stanford	0	40-Washington	0
0	7	72	0
Iowa		**Minnesota**	
7-Northwestern	0	19-S. D. State	0
38-Bradley	0	6-Indiana	6
		7-Purdue	7
45	0	32	13
Wisconsin		**Purdue**	
19-Marquette	0	13-Ohio	6
0-Illinois	21	7-Minnesota	7
19	21	20	13

Football Rid of Reformers Due to Economic Situation

William J. Bingham of Harvard Talks of Sporting Gate Receipts

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—William J. Bingham, Harvard's director of athletics, feels that if the economic situation of the last few years has accomplished nothing else, it has succeeded in ridding football in particular and college athletics in general of the reformers.

Bingham told a gathering of the Harvard Club last night that he always had felt there had been a good deal of hypocrisy in connection with the public agitation over sporting gate receipts.

"When times were good," he said, "there was widespread criticism. People wanted to know why gate receipts were necessary. Now the situation is completely altered. There no longer is any outcry at all. Instead the chief source of criticism comes from the failure of athletic budgets to balance.

"College presidents have been formally introduced to the idea of gate receipts, something they knew about before only vaguely.

"While it might not be desirable to rely entirely on receipts, the fact remains that the scope of any college's athletic program must be made to conform with the receipts from paying sports, notably football."

Harvard's athletic budget, he declared, would be balanced by the end of the present college year although "we contemplate making no retrenchments."

Thomas W. Slocum, former president of the Harvard Club, surprised the gathering by suggesting that West Point be barred from competition with major eastern colleges because of the academy's failure to adopt the three-year varsity eligibility rule. Slocum thus revived an old issue that led to the famous break, now healed, between Army and Navy. He suggested that West Point be urged to adopt the three-year rule under threat that otherwise the big Eastern colleges would decline to maintain athletic relations with the cadets.

Spencer and Debaets Leading Six-Day Race

Boston Six-Day Bicycle Standing—First Day

Team	Miles	Laps	Pts.
Spencer-Debaets	255	9	42
McNamara-Seufert	255	8	81
Dempsey-Miller	255	8	51
Servignini-Reboli	255	8	46
Winter-Walthour	255	8	40
Lands-Ritter	255	8	36
Hill-Crossley	255	8	34
Keith-LaFenetre	255	6	34
DeVito-Manera	255	6	30
Croley-Grimm	255	5	19
Panatierre-DePillipo	255	4	30
Sheehan-Keating	255	2	52
Silver-Black	255	1	51

In the closing moments of the first day of the Boston six-day bicycle race now being held at the Boston Garden, Fred Spencer of Plainfield, N. J., and Gerard Debaets of Belgium, spurted from a lap behind into the lead. After having gone 255 miles, they gained one lap on the field and totaled 42 points in the sprints for their 12 hours of riding. Six teams are tied in mileage and laps for second place.

The promised action by cutting the hours to 12 materialized. Less than 15 minutes after the starting gun the veteran of the track, Reggie McNamara, started a jam which continued until Charlie Winter and Dave Lands crashed just before the 2 o'clock sprints. The evening riding was particularly exciting with three series of sprint and the closing jams.

Each day the riders will start at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and speed around the Garden bowl until 1 o'clock in the morning. Debaets and Spencer have caught the fancy of the patrons through their spectacular riding and the Belgian's comedy and antics when not grimly engaged in jamming.

Dr. L. A. Newman Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 17—Dr. L. A. Newman of Port Washington, L. I., defeated Thomas Kelland, also of Port Washington, 3 and 2, in the final round of the annual fall tournament of the Artists and Writers Golf Association here yesterday. Winners of other flights were F. L. Wurzburg, who defeated Conde Nast, 1 up; Jerome Beatty, who won from C. V. McAdam, 2 up; Rube Goldberg, who downed R. H. Davis, 3 and 2, and Gene Buck, who scored an 8-and-7 victory over Sid Hydeman. Arthur McKeogh, H. T. Webster, Fontaine Fox, W. F. Funk, Billy de Beck, Owen Davis Sr. and Owen Davis Jr. were other prize winners.

Tribute to Schumacher

DOLGEVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 17 (AP)—Dolgeville paid tribute last night to the local boy who made good—young Hal Schumacher, pitching ace of the World champion New York Giants. Hundreds of village folk and many from near-by towns gathered in the public park to hear State Senator Henry I. Patrie and Mayor Raymond Mang voice the community's pride in the young man who launched a major baseball career before he received a college diploma. Schumacher returned to St. Lawrence University last June to receive his degree.

Two-Day Match Drawn

KARACHI, India, Oct. 17 (Canadian Press)—The two-day cricket match between the Marylebone C. C., opening a tour of India, and the local Rubies eleven yesterday was drawn. The scores were: M. C. 202 and 70 for four wickets, declared; Rubies eleven, 99 and 103 for six wickets. Walters tallied 71 runs for the English team, and W. R. Jardine, test team captain, contributed 40. When the Indians went to bat, Townsend took three wickets for 19 runs and Nichols three for 41, while in the second innings Townsend captured four for 41 runs.

Mantha Brothers Sign

MONTREAL, Oct. 17 (AP)—The Mantha brothers, Sylvio and Georges, signed their season contracts with Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League yesterday just before they left to join the flying Frenchmen in training camp at Kingston, Ont. Aurel Joliat, first-string left wing, and Johnny Gagnon, ace right wing, are expected to sign when Leo Dandurand and Joe Cattarinich, club directors, reach Kingston Thursday.

Bilodeau Elected Captain

Thomas H. Bilodeau, former Boston Latin and Phillips Exeter football, baseball and hockey star, has been elected captain of the Harvard freshman football team. Bilodeau plays in the backfield and is a specialist at kicking, scoring two placements to tie Exeter last Saturday, 6 to 6. He is 18 years old, stands 5 ft. 11 in. in height and weighs 185 pounds. He kicks with his left foot.

Gainor to Try Comeback

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 17—J. Norman "Dutch" Gainor, former left wing star of the Boston Bruins and later with New York Rangers, Springfield, and Saskatoon, has left Calgary, Alta., for an attempted comeback with the Chicago Black Hawks of the National Hockey League.

Speaks on Football

By Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILLIAM J. BINGHAM
Harvard Athletic Director

German Athletes To Visit Japan in 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—A German track and field team of 15 members will visit Japan next year for meets with representative Japanese teams, it was announced by the Japan Athletic Federation. The German athletes are expected to arrive here by airplane. The first meeting, according to preliminary plans, will take place in Tokyo, Oct. 13 and 14, 1934, and will be composed of 15 events. The second meeting is expected to be held in Osaka and the third in Hsinking with the Manchurian all-star squad.

German athletes visited this country in 1929 when they defeated the Japanese team by eight points. In the second international meet held in Berlin on the visit of the Japanese university team to Europe in 1930, the German athletes again took the measure of the local stars by a comfortable margin.

Among the athletes mentioned for the coming trip are Hans Sievert who set a world decathlon record of 8567.62 points in Hamburg, July 23; Otto Gebhardt and Max Syring, 5000-meter stars; Eric Borchmeyer 200-meter champion; Fritz Nottbrock, the 400-meter hurdle star; Mark Koenig, sprinting ace; Ernst Wegener, national high hurdles champion; Gottfried Weimann, javelin champion; Stern Long, broad-jump champion who created a new German national record with a leap of 25ft. 1¾in.; Sawlzer, triple-jump star; Paul B. deBruyn, marathan runner; Otto Voigt, quarter-mile champion, and others.

Ball Player to Help California Indians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—"Chief" John Meyers, one-time catcher for the New York Giants in the days when Christy Mathewson was whipping them over the plate, has a new job.

The famous Indian athlete has been appointed assistant superintendent of the Mission Indian Agency by the superintendent, Mr. John W. Dady, who favors allowing the Indians to help run their own affairs.

"Chief" Meyers, who returned to his reservation when his ball-playing days were over, will have his new headquarters at Riverside, Calif. He will establish the contact between Mr. Dady and the 1600 Mission Indians in this section.

Senators Start Practice

OTTAWA, Oct. 17 (Canadian Press)—Ottawa Senators of the National Hockey League had their first ice practice of the season yesterday under their new coach, George Boucher. Boucher expects 21 players to fight for places on the squad. He is counting on the following: Goal, Alex Connell and Bill Beveridge; defense, Allan Shields, Harvey Rockburn, Yip Foster and Scotty Bowman; center, Cooney Weiland, Syd Howe, Danny Cox, Bud Cook; left wing, Bill Touhey, Earl Roche, Perk Galbraith, Frank Daley, Jerry Shannon, Bert McInenly; right wing, Frank Finnigan, Ted Saunders, Desse Roche, Nick Wasnie and Gus Forslund.

Americans in Camp

OSHAWA, Ont., Oct. 17 (AP)—Joe Simpson led the advance guard of his New York Americans training group into town yesterday to start a three-week grind before the opening of the National Hockey League schedule. A dozen players limbered up their legs with a skate at the Arena yesterday. Today more players are expected and training camp uniforms will be handed out. Simpson intends keeping his players on the ice three hours a day right from the start. Their hockey will be played in the morning, with football, golf and physical training in the afternoon.

Annapolis Games Summary to Fleet

By the Associated Press

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 17

HUNDREDS of United States Naval Academy alumni and others throughout the world know how the navy football team is faring on the gridiron, soon after the plays have been made.

A navy wireless operator is stationed in the press box for every middie contest. He sends a 50-word summary after each quarter on ordinary games up to a play-by-play account on the Army-Navy classic to the communications office of the Navy Department in Washington.

The football stories are incorporated in the news reports and sent over the high power station here to all navy wireless stations and ships. From the battle fleet, stationed off the west coast, to the Asiatic fleet, on the China station, the Naval Academy alumni eagerly await for the bulletins to come down from the wireless room.

The battle fleet recently notified the Academy officials that the officers and men were pleased with the service.

17 Football Lettermen Are Back at Kansas

Reserve Strength Is Chief Problem Facing Coach Adrian Lindsey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan., Oct. 17—With 17 lettermen back for the 1933 football season, including nine linemen and eight ball carriers, Coach Adrian Lindsey and his Jayhawkers of the University of Kansas have one of the strongest elevens in the Big Six and are favored to battle it out with the University of Nebraska for the Conference title. Kansas already has scored one of the first major upsets of the season by outplaying Notre Dame in a scoreless tie.

"My reserve strength is my principal worry this fall," Coach Lindsey said recently. "Although I have a long list of veterans on hand, my entire squad numbers only 36, making it necessary for the players to participate in a minimum number of scrimmages prior to a game."

The Kansas mentor has an all-veteran line for the present campaign, including E. J. Casini '34, Jeanette, Penna., and Richard O'Neil '34, Lawrence, Kan., ends; M. B. Clawson '35, Newton, Kan., and P. J. Mehringer '34, Kinsley, Kan., tackles; Zvonimir Kvaternik '34, Kansas City, Kan., and E. N. Dees '35, Geneseo, Kan., guards, and F. M. Watkins '35, Topeka, Kan., center. Mehringer, who was the leading selection for the 1932 all-Big Six mythical eleven, is the 191-pound Olympic wrestling champion.

Two Sophomores and Two Seniors

Coach Lindsey's first backfield has two sophomore's and two seniors. They are R. T. Hafford '36, Tulsa, Okla., quarterback; Raymond Dumm '34, Hoisington, Kan., and J. P. Peterson '36, Winfield Kan., halfbacks, and Ormand Beach '34, Pawhuska, Okla., fullback. Beach, who made the all-conference first team in both his sophomore and junior years, is the power of the Kansas attack.

Veteran backfield men who have reported to Coach Lindsey are R. N. Brinkman '34, Fort Scott, Kan., halfback; K. B. Kell 35, Topeka, Kan., quarterback; J. W. Manning '34, Atwood, Kan., quarterback; O. F. Nesmith, '35, Belleville, Kan., halfback; W. E. Plaskett '34, Kansas City, Mo., halfback, and R. G. Weaver '34, Concordia, Kan., halfback. Lettered linemen reporting again, besides those named in the first team lineup, are J. E. Hammers '35 and B. F. Hammers '35, both of Columbus, Kan., ends.

Six New Backs

Six backfield men, new to the Kansas gridiron, are showing up well and will see action during the season. They are C. O. Bloomfield '36, Tulsa, Okla., quarterback; E. N. Hall '35, Fulton, Mo., Big Six sprint champion, halfback; C. C. Hensley '36, Tulsa, Okla., halfback; Frederick Harris '36, Lawrence, Kan., halfback; E. R. Laub '34, Kansas City, Kan., halfback, and Robert White '36, Ellsworth, halfback.

New linemen named as members of the squad are C. L. Clock '35, Tulsa, Okla., end; R. W. Farris '36, Garnett, guard; C. A. Fowler '36, LaHarpe, Kan., guard; C. H. Havens '36, Topeka, Kan., end; F. C. Lynch '36, Kansas City, Mo., tackle; W. M. Logan '35, Leavenworth, Kan., guard; D. E. Lemster '36, Valparaizo, Ind., tackle; D. D. Nesmith '36, Belleville, Kan., tackle; W. H. Payne '36, Lansing, Kan., end; E. R. Phelps '36, Lawrence, Kan., guard, and R. R. Sklar '36, Monongahela, Penna., guard.

The Jayhawkers, besides tying Notre Dame, won over the Warrensburg, Mo., Teachers, 34 to 0, and Creighton, 14 to 0.

New Regulations For Professional Tryout

The Canadian Amateur Hockey Association has tempered its demand upon the amateur to permit tryouts with professional teams under specific regulations, according to a booklet distributed to various clubs in Canada. The regulations follow:

1—He must first have a written invitation from a professional team.

2—Before he tries out or practices with the professional team he must obtain sanction to do so from the Branch of the C. A. H. A. in which he resides. The Branch in question will then file this sanction in writing with the Registration Committee of the C. A. H. A. Upon the sanction being passed by the committee the player may then try out or practice, providing no contract has been signed and no money taken outside of legitimate traveling and living expenses.

3—Notwithstanding the above provision, a player granted the above privilege must not under any circumstances take part in a professional game.

4—If a player does not conform with these regulations in trying out with a professional team he is automatically suspended.

Bears Sell Nesbitt

CHICAGO, Oct. 17 (AP)—Dick Nesbitt, Chicago Bears right halfback, has been sold to the Chicago Cardinals, Dr. David J. Jones, Cardinal president, said yesterday. Nesbitt will join the Red Birds immediately and will accompany the team on its eastern invasion of the National Professional Football League. Dr. Jones, who refused to disclose the price he paid for Nesbitt, also announced the release of Jim Bausch and Homer Ledbetter.

Boston Leads on Yardage

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—The Boston Redskins lead all National Professional Football League rivals in ground gained. The Redskins have piled up a total of 1190 yards, with the New York Giants second with 1116, the Portsmouth Spartans third with 1031 and the Green Bay Packers fourth with 1001. The Spartans have the best defensive record, permitting the opposition only 619 yards. The Giants lead in points with 116.

Baseball April 17-Sept. 30

CHICAGO, Oct. 17 (AP)—Major league club owners have agreed to open the 1934 baseball season April 17 and close Sept. 30, with the same schedule of 154 games, President Will Harridge of the American League revealed yesterday on his return from the East. The season will be one week shorter than this year.

Buffalo Gets Davis

FORT WILLIAM, Ont., Oct. 17 (AP)—Bob Davis, who played defense for the Detroit Red Wings of the National Hockey League, today received notice of his transfer to the Buffalo club of the International circuit as playing manager.

St. Helens Advances

ST. HELENS, Eng., Oct. 17 (Canadian Press)—St. Helens defeated Rochdale, 52 to 14, yesterday in a second-round game for the Lancashire Rugby Cup.

Chess

By FREDERICK R. CHEVALIER

Problem No. 1557
By E. Salardini

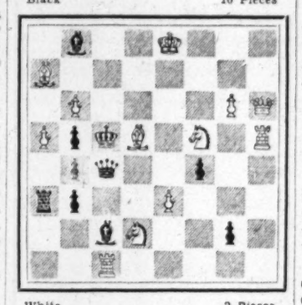
Black 10 Pieces

White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(A nice change-mate, also from L'Italia Scacchistica)

Problem No. 1558
By A. Chicco

Black 10 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(Tied for first and second, with No. 1548, L'Italia Scacchistica, 1932)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1555. R-B2

No. 1556. 1. K-B8 threat
2. Kt-B4ch
1. ——— KxB
2. Q-R8ch
1. ——— P-Q4
2. Kt-K5ch
1. ——— P-K7
2. Q-B4

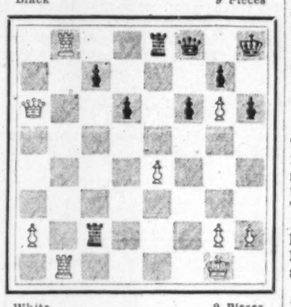
End-Game No. 169. White wins: 1 RxB, KxR; 2 QxPch, KxQ; 3 B-R4ch, K-B4; 4 P-Kt3ch, K-Q6; 5 B-Kt5ch, K-K5; 6 R-Kt4ch, K-B4; 7 Kt-K3 mate!

End-Games

Here is one of the most amusing and surprising endings in master play. In the position below, Capablanca, at Hastings, 1919, played 29 Q-R8, whereupon Thomas resigned—a blunder following a blunder, for Capablanca had a decisive win, and after the seemingly decisive move played, Black might have forced simplifications, with good winning chances.

End-Game No. 170

Black 9 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

A. White to play and win.
B. After 1 Q-R8, how can Black save himself, with a probable win?

Notes

The Social Chess Quarterly, in its Solo-Chess Supplement, makes a suggestion of value for those who wish to improve through the study of printed games. Here it is: "In this case take the best games available, and play the winner's game as your own. Cover up the score with a card, and take as much time and care over each move as if playing an actual game. Having made your move, see if you are correct, if you are not, then try and find out the reason for the actual move." It is also suggested that, not counting the first four moves, readers figure up the percentage of correct moves made, and try to increase their score.

Tartakower and the young Hungarian master, A. Lilienthal, played a six-game match during the early part of September at the Café de la Regence, Paris. Here is the score of the only game not drawn, the second, won by Tartakower, who was playing matches long before his opponent was born.

French Defense

Tartakower	Lilienthal	Tartakower	Lilienthal
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	13 Q-Q3	Castles(d)
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 BxPch	K-R
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	15 B-K4	P-KB4(e)
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	16 B-B3	Kt-R3(f)
5 BxKt(a)	BxB	17 Q-B4	Q-B3
6 Kt-B3	P-QKt3(b)	18 R-Q6	KR-K
7 B-Q3	B-Kt2	19 R-K	P-QKt4
8 Q-K2	PxP(c)	20 Q-B4	P-K4
9 BxP	P-B3	21 RxQ	PxQ
10 CastlesQR	Q-B2	22 RxRch	RxR
11 Kt-K5	BxKt	23 RxKBP	Resigns
12 PxB	QxP		

(a) An unexpected, though by no means new or particularly difficult to meet, variation which finds Black just flustered enough to get into trouble.

(b) 6 . . . Castles with P-B4 later is probably stronger. The text is too slow, and doesn't challenge White's center, as Black must always do in the French, with P-QB4.

(c) This surrenders the center completely. Better 8 . . . Castles with P-QB4 later.

(d) 14 . . . Q-B2; 14 Kt-Kt5, Q-B5ch; 15 K-Kt, which is worse for Black.

(e) White threatens 16 Q-R3ch, against which 15 . . . P-KKt3 is unsatisfactory on account of P-KR4 and 5. 15 . . . Q-KKt4ch; 16 K-Kt, Kt-R3 offers better defensive chances.

(f) After the text Black's game collapses. But if 16 . . . Q-B2; 17 P-KKt4!, stopping Black's P-K4 and 5.

The Swedish team, in the recent Folkestone tournament, came prepared to play an unusual variation of the Tarrasch Defense to the Queen's Gambit Declined. This variation, which apparently the team was coached to play, had fair success. In the game below Grunfeld of Austria demonstrates its weakness with unerring insight.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Grunfeld	Stahlberg	Grunfeld	Stahlberg
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	15 P-QR3	B-R4(d)
2 P-QB4	P-K3	16 PxP	PxP
3 Kt-QB3	P-QB4	17 RxKt	QxR
4 PxQP	KPxP	18 KtxP	Q-Q2(e)
5 Kt-B3	Kt-QB3	19 KtxPch	PxKt
6 P-KKt3	P-B5(a)	20 BxB	RxP
7 B-Kt2	B-Kt5	21 P-Q5	Q-B4
8 Castles	KKt-K2	22 Q-Q4	R-Kt4
9 Kt-K5(b)		23 B-Kt4	R-B
	Castles(c)	24 P-Q6	B-Q5
10 KtxKt	PxKt	25 R-K	BxB(f)
11 P-K4	B-K3	26 P-Q7	R-K5
12 B-Kt5	P-B3	27 RxR	PxR
13 B-Q2	R-Kt	28 P-Q8(Q)	Resigns
14 R-K	B-B2		

(a) This begins the variation adopted en masse by the Swedish team. It is not new (very few opening moves are) to master chess, having been played by Dr. Tarrasch in his game with Reti at Teplitz-Schonau.

(b) The success of this move indicates that it refutes the Swedish variation. Other moves—9 P-K4, B-KB4—do not hit the weakness of the variation, that is to say, the Black QP.

(c) 9 . . . B-K3 to reply to 10 KtxKt, with KtxKt might find 10 P-K4 bothersome.

(d) 15 . . . B-Q3 would avoid White's surprise sacrifice, which, it must be admitted, doesn't look particularly strong on first or second glance.

(e) If 18 . . . Q-Q; 19 BxB, QxB; 20 Kt-KTch, K-R; 21 Kt-B6, winning back the exchange with a P ahead.

(f) White threatens 26 P-QR4. White's passed P proves decisive.

Formal Challenge For America's Cup Sent New York Y.C.

(Continued from Page 1)

bers of the group gave the "battered old mug" to the New York club to hold as a perpetual trophy. It was named the "America's Cup" in honor of the first winner.

There have been 15 challenges for the famous trophy, 14 matches and 40 races. The United States has won every match and 37 of the races.

Thomas Octave Murdock Sopwith is 45 years old, an airplane builder and designer and little identified with yacht racing until a few years ago. He was trained as an engineer at the Seafield Engineering College and founded the aviation company which bears his name.

When he took up yacht racing he surprised older, more experienced adversaries with his skill and daring at the tiller and won several races with his boat Movette.

After the passing of Sir Thomas Lipton in 1931 he bought Shamrock V and has sailed her successfully in several regattas. He is a member of several yacht clubs.

New York Yacht Club Has Not Received Challenge

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—The New York Yacht Club today had not received the formal challenge for the America's Cup from the Royal Yacht Squadron.

If the practice of other years is carried through again various syndicates will be formed to build defending yachts and the defender will be selected after a series of trial races. That has been the procedure in other years and the method by which Enterprise won her place in 1930.

Since the original conquest every American defender has been built by a syndicate, while in the main the Canadian and British challengers have been financed by a single individual. Sir Thomas Lipton spent millions of his grocery fortune in building his five challengers and financing the challenger's end of the race.

U. S. Investigates Sale of Unmarked German Products

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—A conspiracy to sell goods made in Germany in this country camouflaged as domestic products so as to defeat boycotters of German merchandise is under investigation by federal authorities here Oct. 14.

Following charges that German exporters, working with merchants in the United States, have been removing labels from goods shipped to this country in violation of the Tariff Act of 1930, Mr. George Z. Medalie, United States Attorney, has ordered an inquiry and assigned Mr. Joseph E. Brill, one of his assistants, to conduct it.

Mr. Peter Sullivan, customs agent in charge of complaints, reported to the federal authorities that he had received protests from all parts of the United States, alleging that German merchants were conspiring to sell their goods here without revealing the country of their origin. The Tariff Act of 1930 provides that the national origin of each import must be plainly indicated.

Goods from Germany have been arriving in this country tagged instead of marked with the customary pasted or stamped insignia, Mr. Brill said. The tags are easily removed, leaving the articles without any mark of origin, he said, and in some instances labels bearing the legend, "Made in U. S. A." have been attached to them.

Bomb Wrecked Plane According to Inquiry

CHICAGO, Oct. 17 (AP)—Nitroglycerine was assigned by investigators as the probable explosive that sent a United Air Lines transport plane crashing to earth with the loss of seven lives.

Federal officials said the explosive probably was attached to a timing device that caused it to explode as the plane approached Chicago on Oct. 12. The huge ship crashed near Chesterton, Ind.

Incorporated Investors

William Tudor Gardiner, former Governor of Maine, has been elected chairman of the board of directors of Incorporated Investors. Mr. Gardiner will devote his entire time to the interests of the trust.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

159

"Although ~~According that~~ you are looking for Mr. Jones, you may ~~probably~~ be interested ~~to find out~~ in learning ~~the information which~~ ~~in all probabilities~~ ~~you may not have known~~ that he was dark complected," said the reporter. He was regarded as the best ~~of any of the~~ writers on our ~~staff~~ and only lacked one ~~more~~ year, ~~in addition to the time he served~~ to have qualified for a pension."

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

Low Liquor Prices Advocated As Preventive of Bootlegging

Researchers Argue Schedules Can Be Raised When Illicit Trade Is Under Control—Special Purposes for Revenues Opposed in Report

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—A method of computing liquor taxes which will make it unprofitable and difficult for organized bootlegging to continue is recommended in the liquor control report made under the auspices of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., by Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick and Mr. Albert L. Scott. An installment of the report made public today follows:

The development of a proper system for taxing alcoholic beverages is one of the most important and difficult problems placed before the nation and the states by the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The temptation to load onto the liquor trade all our governmental deficits should be resisted at all costs because high taxes will produce high prices and will thus make inevitable the continuance of the moonshiner, the bootlegger and the whole system of corruption.

Tax rates upon the liquor trade should be viewed as a whole, and the objective of taxation should be neither revenue primarily, nor punishment, but social regulation. As a means of limiting consumption, the price of beverages of high alcoholic content may be considerably increased through taxes as soon as, but not before, the illicit trade is well under control.

Local Levies Opposed

To make liquor taxes simple, effective, and consistent, all manufacturers' taxes should be levied exclusively by the Federal Government, and correlated with import duties. All retail taxes or licenses should be levied by the states. There should be no local levies. The Federal Government might well distribute part of the manufacturers' taxes back to the states, while the states might hand part of the license fees and profits taxes back to the communities.

To avoid shifting the entire tax burden to the consumer, the principle of profits taxation should be applied both to the manufacturers and the distributors of alcoholic beverages through the levy of a special liquor profits tax.

The tax rates applied to the various kinds of alcoholic beverages should be established upon a rational basis by varying the tax rate per gallon with relation to the alcoholic content, the price, the undesirability of consumption and luxury use.

Placed in General Funds

Revenues from liquor taxes or licenses should not be earmarked for special purposes, such as schools, old-age pensions, hospitals and charities. The revenues should go directly into the general funds.

On the basis of the foregoing considerations, we are presenting specific tax rates, because there is no other way when we say, for example, that the tax on beer should be, "low" or that the tax method of conveying what we mean on spirits should not leave the bootlegger too large a profit margin. The suggested rates are illustrative only. They are offered as a basis for discussion and as a means of clarification.

1. That the excise tax on 3.2 per cent beer be placed at not more than $3 per barrel. This is a retail sales tax of approimxately 10 per cent.

2. That the excise tax on natural wine be placed at 40 cents per gallon.

3. That the excise tax on standard 50 per cent spirits be placed at $3 per gallon as an initial measure.

4. That the excise taxes upon other alcoholic beverages be rationally related to the above rates with reference to their alcoholic content, price, undesirability of consumption and luxury-use factors, as shown in the accompanying table.

5. That the manufacturers' license tax be relatively small, not in excess of $2000.

Levies Based on Profits

6. That every manufacturer pay in addition to the license and excise levies a special liquor profits tax based either on net income or on excess profits. If the profits tax is levied on net income, we suggest a rate of 50 per cent computed after all other tax payments. This seems to us to be a satisfactory rate at which to start, as it reflects the equal concern of the public and the manufacturer in the success and conduct of the enterprise.

7. That the excise tax or ethyl alcohol remain for the time being at $1.10 per gallon.

It is estimated that these taxes will produce, together with the profits taxes suggested, approximately $700,000,000 a year.

These rates, particularly the rate upon spirits, are suggested as initial rates to be enforced during the period of transition when the organized bootlegging system is being driven out of business. How long this period will last we have no way of judging. As soon, however, as the illicit trade is no longer an outstanding menace, we anticipate that higher tax rates will be socially desirable.

Libraries Play Part In Recovery Scheme

(Continued from Page 1)

established by the committee. Cities of 200,000 or more inhabitants should have at least 1½ books for each citizen, with the per capita rate increasing for smaller cities.

To judge the effectiveness of the library, minimum circulation figures were established. Cities of over 200,000 and under 1,000,000 inhabitants should lend at least seven books per capita each year. The rate increases for smaller cities, with a minimum of 10 books per capita for cities of less than 10,000 population.

As for income, an average minimum of $1 per capita was accepted, not as a desirable figure, but as a reasonable one in view of the present retrenchment sentiment.

In an informal panel discussion of libraries and their relation to the New Deal, librarians agreed that the library should not confine itself to providing serious reading but should continue to supply books for recreational purposes.

"I hope the library won't go highbrow and give up its recreational aspects," said Mr. Carleton B. Joeckel, of the graduate library school of the University of Chicago.

"The recreational feature is one of the most progressive parts of the library service at present," said Miss Rebecca B. Rankin of the Municipal Reference Library, New York City. Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick of the St. Louis Public Library went so far as to refuse to draw any hard and fast line between what is recreational and what is educational.

On the other hand, libraries are finding new demands for serious material being made upon them, due to increased interest in economic and governmental subjects. The Cleveland Public Library is making itself useful to the community by serving as an information bureau on the NRA, receiving daily releases from a dozen divisions at Washington on current developments.

Wedell Lowers Air Record

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 17 (AP)—Jimmy Wedell, New Orleans speed pilot, flew here from New York in 2 hours and 40 minutes yesterday, clipping five minutes from the record mark of Maj. James Doolittle for the distance, 615 miles. Mr. Wedell will spend several days here and then go to his home in Louisiana.

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Theaters in Boston

"The Late Christopher Bean"

Plymouth Theater—The American Theater Society presents Miss Pauline Lord in "The Late Christopher Bean," a comedy adapted by Sidney Howard from the French of René Fauchois. Week beginning Oct. 16, 1933.

Homely humors, wit and irony have been joined by Mr. Howard to make a thoroughly delightful comedy. The play seems more like an original composition than an adaptation. For the French setting has been substituted the dining room of a country doctor's house "not far from Boston." But the foibles of humanity here exploited are not confined to one locality or nationality. Small towns everywhere have their simple-hearted people who may be thrown off balance by the prospect of sudden and unearned wealth. And unscrupulous art dealers, so it is said, exist in other capitals than Paris. Mr. Howard knows his art dealers, his rural New Englanders and his theater. His version of the simple story of an obscure artist posthumously recognized and of the scramble for his canvases is workmanlike and humanly appealing.

Miss Lord is compelling as the housemaid who had befriended the artist and to whom his pictures eventually fall in an O. Henry surprise ending. She is supported by a cast which shows no obvious signs of weakening through the changes from the New York production. In particular, Mr. Walter Kingsford gives a living portrayal of the stodgy country doctor whose moral equilibrium is so badly upset by the vision of riches. Miss Effie Shannon, another veteran, brings an expert touch to the rôle of his acidulous wife. The other parts are adequately filled. The first night audience was enthusiastically appreciative.

L. A. S.

"Romeo and Juliet"

Colonial Theater—Miss Eva Le Gallienne presents Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet." Week beginning Oct. 16, 1933.

Last evening's performance gave a large audience such satisfaction that, though the hour was late, it stayed long after the final curtain to applaud.

Opinions will widely differ as to what place in the ranks of Juliets Miss Le Gallienne's characterization will finally take, but her long-proved skill as a producer is enhanced by this Shakespearean representation. Superb effects are attained by dignified and simple means—at times, it must be said, by departure from traditions dear to many spectators.

A curious blending of modern and Elizabethan atmosphere somehow pervades the production. There are, in fact, moments when Miss Le Gallienne herself seems more of the twentieth century than a maid of old Verona. Certain of her scenes, notably those with the Nurse, touched greatness through their instant change of mood—pleading, petulant, patient and impetuous. But at other times, the timbre of her voice remains on a level that dulls the effect the lines rightly should produce.

Of Mr. Richard Waring's Romeo it may be said that a robuster virility would be welcome—more fitting in a man swayed by lusty passion and always the victor in a duel. His interpretation, however, is marked by intelligence and his figure is romantic. If the cast with which Miss Le Gallienne has surrounded herself is not notable it acquits itself well enough and it were unfair not to mention the excellence of the Nurse (Miss Leona Roberts) and Mr. Donald Cameron's Mercutio.

All in all Miss Le Gallienne has placed Boston in her debt by bringing a production of "Romeo and Juliet" that happily combines charm and novelty.

W. R. M.

"Brothers"

Wilbur Theater—A. A. Spitz and Al. Luttringer present the National Dramatic Players in "Brothers," a drama by Herbert Ashton Jr. Week beginning Oct. 16, 1933.

For their second offering, this commendable group of troupers gave their patrons—and there was quite a decent-sized audience last night—a taste of real, red-blooded melodrama, not of the "villain-still-pursued-her" but of the "stick 'em-up" type, with dancing places on the inevitable water front, gun-play, dope fiends and murders, most of the latter fortunately off-stage.

The play tells of twins born to a poor woman in a charity hospital. As a result of a long-time friendly feud between two doctors on the question of heredity versus environment, one of the twins is adopted by the rich and cultured family of a judge, and the other is brought up on the water front. The former turns out a dope fiend and a murderer and the other quite a decent sort of chap. So much for heredity and environment. It is pleasing to chronicle that virtue is triumphant, and each of the twins reaps pretty much as he has sown.

In the dual rôle of Robert Naughton and Eddie Connelly, the twins in question, Mr. Walter Gilbert proves himself a most capable actor. His differentiation of the two characters was clever, and without the aid of any trick makeup he made the illusion noit too great a strain on one's credulity. It was a thoroughly well-played part. His chief support, Miss Gladys George, made a graceful and sympathetic Roma Moore. Others whom it would be unkind not to mention are Mr. Bradlee Martin, Mr. Forrest Orr, Miss Sara Perry and Mr. Frank Charlton.

There was a regrettable and quite unnecessary use of profanity which did not help the play, but was distinctly jarring to the ears of many present. Next week's offering will be "The Woman of Bronze." E. B.

Will of Bowdoin Professor Helps Boys and College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Maine, Oct. 17—Three boys, two from Greater Boston; Bowdoin College; and the Bowdoin chapter of Alpha Delta Phi are beneficiaries under the will of the late Prof. Marshall P. Cram.

Robert W. Breed, John Worcester and William D. Conklin, who have been living in the professor's palatial Federal Street home, will have the use of the dwelling with all normal expenses paid as long as they are in college, according to the will. Following their graduation the property will go to the president and trustees of Bowdoin College together with the residue of the estate. Alpha Delta Phi receives $20,000 for the purpose of removing the mortgage on its new fraternity building.

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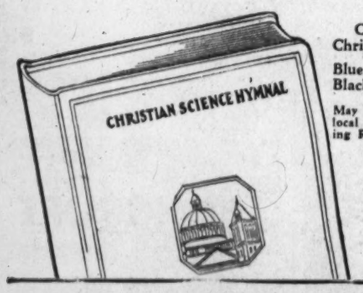

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PART-TIME WORKERS wanted to introduce in local communities our line of Monitor-advertised books; liberal commissions; practical sales helps. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS SERVICE, Dept. B at 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2800 to $25,000—This thoroughly organized advertising service of 23 years' recognized standing and reputation carries on preliminary negotiations for positions of the caliber indicated, through a procedure individualized to each client's personal requirements. Several weeks are required to negotiate and each individual must finance the moderate cost of his own campaign. Retaining fee protected by a refund provision as stipulated in our agreement. Identity is covered and, if employed, present position protected. If you have actually earned over $2500, send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, Inc., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

MEREDITH & GREW
Incorporated
takes pleasure in announcing that
Mr. ALFRED BECK, Jr.
has been elected a member of the Board of Directors.
40 Central Street
Boston, Mass.

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate, Insurance
Appraisals, Property Management
Our 25 years' experience will be of value to you in the important selection of your home or investments.
Ohnewald & Denlinger
1498 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937-8

FOR SALE—56 acres, large improved house; also garage, 1 acre; Rockland County, N. Y. Write Box H-44, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS—1 room from $25, 2 $30, 3 $35, 4 $40, 5 $50, 6 $60, 7 $60, 8 $65; steam heated, some refrigeration. W. E. COOPER, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston. KEN. 1839. Free auto service.

MASSACHUSETTS CHAMBERS
146 Mass. Ave., Boston—1-2-3-room suites; near Boylston St. 24-hour elevator and telephone switchboard service. Apply on premises.

THE WESTLAND
2 Westland Avenue Boston
2-3 and 6-room suites with kitchenettes, elevator service. Apply on premises.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 16 West 95th—Beautifully furnished large room apartment, private bath, kitchenette, Frigidaire; near church, subway. Riverside 9-3851.

N. Y. C., 648 West End Ave. (91st)—Handsomely furnished 3-room housekeeping apartments, electric refrigeration, radio. Schuyler 4-5943 (mornings).

TO LET

TORONTO, ONT.—Entire top floor of business building for rent 3780 square feet (50'x76'); very central. 6-10 Johnson St. EL. 4761.

ROOMS AND BOARD

TORONTO, ONT.—Private home, suitable for refined business lady; Beach district, near Christian Science church. HO. 5934.

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED AND EXPERT PIANO TUNING. MARCEL RIOU, 3053 48th St., Astoria, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 8-1017L.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 187 Huntington Ave.—Housekeeping rooms, also single and double rooms; transients. MRS. PENDEXTER. Tel. Comm. 0201.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Park Slope, 180 Sterling Place—Attractive, bright room, near Park, both subways. Nevins 8-1351. JOHNSTON.

N. Y. C., 255 West 90th (corner Broadway)—ATTRACTIVE sunny double, bath; quiet, well heated, beautifully arranged for 2; single, private bath. 86 Schuyler 4-5300 (10 N).

NEW YORK CITY, 345 W. 70th St., Apt. 2-E—Large clean room, piano; convenient location, near church and subway; private entrance.

N. Y. C., 15 W. 95th—Large, beautifully furnished room, private bath, near church, subway; refined home; reasonable. Riverside 9-3851.

N. Y. C., 604 W. 112th (22)—Quiet, sunny room, next bath, large closet, convenient kitchen; women only; very reasonable.

RICHMOND HILL, L. I., N. Y.—Pleasant, sunny room, private family; all conveniences; near transit. Te' Rich. Hill 2-2476-W.

TORONTO, ONT., Heath Street East, Near Yonge Cars—Attractive room; breakfast optional. Telephone HYland 8502.

WOODHAVEN, L. I., N. Y.—Large, sunny, comfortable room, kitchen privileges; near transit; reasonable. 9123 90th Street.

PAYING GUESTS

HILLVIEW, Woodstock, N. Y., Tel. 140—October in beautiful Catskill Mountains; inviting home for study, rest, recreation; year 'round; modernly equipped, attractively furnished; home cooking.

Sea Pines on Cape Cod
Delightful old homestead, modernized, 4 open fireplaces, excellent cuisine; every opportunity for rest and recreation; private school on same estate offers French, Art, Music and other interests; $15.00 week up. Brewster, Mass.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N.Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

HELP WANTED — MEN

HOUSEMAN, single, must be experienced in waxing floors, polishing brass and silver, washing windows, pressing gentlemen's clothes, answering telephone, etc.; references required. MRS. WILLIAM FELTON BARRETT, Rye, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GENTLEMAN, cultured, widely traveled, experienced speaking several languages, adaptable, seeks position as executive secretary, office or restaurant manager, traveling companion. Write Box R-34, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

MONTREAL, CAN.—Swiss mechanical engineer, graduated in Zurich Politechnicum, desires position; excellent references. 3811 Prud'Homme Ave., Apartment 17, Montreal.

RELIABLE man with car (or will drive owner's car), broad experience hotels, all details of travel, touring south or west, well acquainted in Florida, desires position for winter; reasonable rates. C. W. SMALL, 21 Beacon St., Winchester, Mass.

TORONTO, ONT.—An accountant, 27 years of age, 8 years' broad experience; can take full charge of complete set of books and office. Phone HUGHES, LL 9214.

YOUNG man managing Sunday paper desires new connection as advertising manager, for store or paper; understands copy writing and layout; prefers NH New England. V-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAN recommend good housework, excellent maid, light colored. Tel. Academy 2-7749, New York City.

COLORED woman, housewoker, efficient, good cook, assist sewing whole-part time; references; sleep out. Ed. 4-4840 (N. Y. C.). Write MARIE CRAWFORD, 68 W. 128th St., New York City.

EXPERIENCED COMPTOMETER OPERATOR and bookkeeper with excellent business education desires office work of any kind; can go anywhere. MISS FLETCHER, 303 Campfield Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

HOTEL and transportation lines' booking representative seeks new connection; composes good sales letters. Write Box S-37, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

MIDDLE-AGED widow desires position, mother's helper anything useful. Write Box 45, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

H-45, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SECRETARY, stenographer, executive, 15 years' experience in banking, professional and commercial work; credentials amplify intelligence, accuracy, cheerfulness, resourcefulness. Write Box B-35, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SECRETARY-Assistant Bookkeeper—7 years' business experience; law, finance, advertising, mail order, horticulture; fine art training; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box G-31, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, City.

SECRETARY—11 years' varied experience; intelligent, trustworthy, desires responsible position; excellent references. MARJORIE SMITH, 334 91st St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Shore Road 5-5510.

WOMAN wishes position as companion, reads English and German, can play or teach piano; will travel. MRS. THERESA KLEIN, 359 East 71st Street, New York City.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth. 2-2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 431 River side Drive University 4-8242, New York City

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7745

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

SHOPPING SERVICE, FURS, etc.—May I help select your FURS where quality, service, price are guaranteed; comparison invited. MRS. JOHN BETHUNE, 61 East 86th Street, New York, N. Y. Atwater 9-8700.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MORETON GRAVES ABBOTT
Composer of "Beginner's Luck," a child's first piano book, introduction by Ernest Schelling (Schirmer), specializes in teaching children and young people; circular on request. 71 East 91st St., N. Y. C. Sacramento 2-7626.

SPEECH training, cultural development, oral Bible reading, English to foreigners, elocution. ROSALIND FLOPENZ, 60 W. 68th, N. Y. C. En. 2-8460.

PLUMBING AND HEATING

JOHN A. CUMMINGS
PLUMBING AND HEATING
50 Keith St., W. Roxbury, Mass. PAR. 6356-W.

LOST AND FOUND

Found by Boston Police Dept.

347017—Tire, Firestone, tube, rim, 32x6.
348017—Tire, Lee Cord, tube, rim, 34x5.
349017—Truck rack painted red.
232323—Umbrella, gentleman's, cotton, wooden handle.
232423—Book, titled, "Sailing Rules of Yacht Racing."
232523—Umbrella, Ladies', green cotton.
158316—Flour, 1 bag Ceresota Flour.
158516—Pocketbook, ladies', dark brown leather.
158616—Pocketbook, ladies', light tan leather.
780011—Boston Bag, brown leather, containing a straight razor.
781011—Velocipede, green and white, marked "Steel-Craft."
782011—Handcuffs, pair nickel cuffs marked "Peerless."

CALL LOST AND FOUND DEPARTMENT Ken. 6700, Line 9

WEARING APPAREL

LADY will sell beautiful genuine fur coat at $35.00. MRS. RICHMOND, 231 West 96th St., Riverside 9-4856, New York City.

UNUSUAL AND ATTRACTIVE COSTUMES Hats, Afternoon and Sport Clothes, Coats, Evening Gowns; very reasonably priced. MME. REISS, Hotel Marlton, 3 West 8th Street, New York City

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

A. PARKER & SON
Cleaners and Dyers
184 KING STREET EAST
Phone Baker 4615 *Service Our Motto*

LONDON

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES
Limited
Footwear needs for all the family
MEN—WOMEN—CHILDREN
and we fit sizes properly
226 Dundas Street Met. 5235
55 Stores in Canada

LONDON (Continued)

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, LUCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, FOREST, CAYUGA, CARGILL

Smallman & Ingram
LIMITED
Western Ontario's Big Dept. Store
Broad shoulders, high necklines, swathed hips, are the sign of the new silhouette. And these are seen in our smart dresses at $15.
SECOND FLOOR

Cairncross & Lawrence
Limited
As close to you as your phone.
PROMPT CITY DELIVERY
SODA WATER FOUNTAIN SERVICE
*216 Dundas Street *St. Joseph Hospital
*580 Hamilton Road 616 Dundas Street

CAIRNCROSS OPTICAL CO.
BAROMETERS, FIELD GLASSES, GOGGLES and other Optical Merchandise. Metcalf 33 426 CLARENCE STREET

WILLIAM MARTIN FUEL COMPANY
It is not what you pay but what you get for what you pay.
ANTHRACITE - COKE
BITUMINOUS—FUEL OIL
Fuel perfection for your selection
Phone Met One-One-One 737 Richmond

CUMMING
The Clothier
342 RICHMOND ST., LONDON
Also stores at Stratford and Galt
Ready for Fall and Winter with a complete stock of men's wearing apparel at rock bottom prices.

"SUPERTEST"
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations Throughout Ontario and Quebec
Supertest Petroleum Corp.
LIMITED

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
THE NEW V-EIGHT
Ford
112-inch Wheel Base
We have one of the largest and best repair plants in the world for all makes of cars
Noted for service
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave Met 1840

FOREST CITY LAUNDRY
Established 1894
Wet Wash, Thrifty and Rough Dry
Thursday, Friday and Saturday
Reduced one cent per pound.
E. R. JARMAIN, Mgr.
13 KING STREET Met 3881

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones, 6 Motor Deliveries

BOOMER'S
for
Cakes, Candies, Ice Cream, Lunch, Afternoon Tea, Dinner, Sodas
Special Creations for Special Occasions
FREE DELIVERY
181 DUNDAS ST Phones M-2248, 2247

THOS. J. REDMAN
UP-TO-DATE BUTCHER
Free Delivery to All Parts of City
All Meats Protected by Frigidaire
The Home of Home-Dressed Meats
Phone Met. 1057 87 Wellington St
Try our phone service

IDEAL BAKERY
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Bread, Buns and Rolls
W. HEMPHILL, Manager
GRAND AVE. Phone { MET. 795-W or MET. 3795-J

OTTAWA

"BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME"
Fonthill Nurseries
STONE & WELLINGTON
Established 1837
DUTCH BULBS AND HARDY PERENNIALS
HARDY ROSES—SHRUBS—HEDGES
SUPERIOR NURSERY STOCK
GARDEN DESIGNS—TECHNICAL ADVICE
OTTAWA VALLEY AGENCY
J. R. McCURRY, B. Sc. A.
Rideau 5977 P. O. Box 142, Ottawa

Phone Q. 3600
B. G. Crabtree Ltd.
GROCERS
333 ELGIN STREET, OTTAWA
Foreign and Domestic Table Delicacies

DEVLINS
MEN'S APPAREL FURS WOMEN'S IMPORTS

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

Bryson-Graham
Limited
Ottawa's Favorite Department Store
Established 1870

STEWART & CO.
FINE FURNITURE and ANTIQUES
Established 1897
There is only one way of removing all soot and dirt, that is by having your furnace cleaned with our Electric Vacuum Machine.

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
QUEEN 6800 234 BANK STREET

INSURANCE
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Limited
Since 1870 OTTAWA
Q 500

TORONTO

Dinner and Evening GOWNS
A feeling of great elegance permeates the evening mode. Fairweather frocks are in this spirit . . . particularly the collection expressed in velvet—the fabric of the new mode, 22.50, $95.

FUR WRAPS
for formal or dress wear
Furs of regal splendor, in natural mink, black broadtail, black, beige, brown and gray caracul, ivory squirrel and white lapin.
Fairweathers
88-90 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

Coal Coke Fuel-Oil
MILNES FUELS
All Grades *Lowest Prices*
88 KING ST. E., TORONTO

ROGERS COAL COKE
COAL—COKE—FUEL OIL
1 Ton Means 2000 Lbs.
The ELIAS ROGERS Company Limited

FINISHED WORK
Our Finished Work on Men's Shirts and Collars, Dress Shirts, Curtains, Blankets, etc., is exceptionally good. It will be a privilege to serve you.
Phone Lloyd 2161
TORONTO WET WASH LAUNDRY LTD.
175 Ossington Ave., Toronto

Miss Puritan says:
I'm an experienced laundress and will gladly handle your laundry problems
Give me a trial You will be more than pleased.
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
PURITAN LAUNDRESS SERVICE
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

Over 30 Years of Service in Toronto
TORONTO CARPET CLEANING CO.
Rugs and Carpets Cleaned and Washed, Altering, Repairing and Dyeing a Specialty. Oriental Rugs Washed by Native Workmen.
ELGIN 8701 67 LOMBARD ST.

S. P. MOTTON
FURRIER
See our new assortment of fine furs in the latest models.
Lloydbrook 1393
349 RONCESVALLES AVE.

VIVIENNE FLOWER SHOPPE
Wedding Bouquets
Designs for All Occasions
JOHN GLAISTER
1870 Bloor Street West LLoyd 3570

Vangee MODELS
Miss E. Craig-Taylor
10 ST. CLAIR AVENUE WEST

All kinds of Printing and yet only one kind—Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
89 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7908

SIGNS
SELF STUDIO
31 RICHMOND ST. EAST EL. 4067

Mary MacPherson
CORSET SHOP
Molded to Your Individual Requirements.
Suite 203, Pyrie Building, 229 Yonge Street (At Shuter)

WRIGHT BROS.
Cleaners and Dyers
834 Kingston Road Howard 2537

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Elgin 5309
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Sts., Toronto
We are now showing new, luxurious styles in a wide variety of furs in the new autumn shades.
GORDON S. BEER
1161 ST. CLAIR ST. W. KEnwood 7378

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

ENJOY YOUR PERMANENT WAVE at the
Maxton Hairdressing Salon
Prices from $5
A. J. STONE, Proprietor
HY. 0404
1465 YONGE ST. at St. Clair

ONCE A CUSTOMER, ALWAYS A FRIEND
Canfield's Milk from "Selected Farms"
TORONTO LLoydbrook 1131

KOFFEE KUP
Pure Food Harmoniously Blended
Makes Palatable Dishes
BREAKFAST 7-11 LUNCHEON 11-2:30 DINNER 5-8
GRACE M. VOGAN
21 RICHMOND ST. WEST Opp. Simpsons

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

You'll Enjoy Shopping at Simpson's
A Store where fashion is specialized . . . the costume and all its accessories . . . treasures from the world's markets.
THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

JAY WOLFE, Inc.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
Custom Made Fur Coats
Expert Remodeling and Repairing
LA. 7029 1193 Phillips Square
Elevator to Fourth Floor

Every Purchase Counts! MONITOR advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

CHANNEL ISLANDS

JERSEY—St. Brelade's Bay Hotel for winter residence or summer holiday; ideal position facing sea and south; central heating, electric light; moderate terms

ENGLAND

BEXHILL-ON-SEA — Sandringham Private Hotel, facing sea; good bathing; excellent cuisine; moderate terms; near golf; shops, amusements, yet quiet.

BOURNEMOUTH, THE SUNCLIFF PRIVATE HOTEL
East Cliff, uninterrupted sea views whole bay; near church, Cliff lift, pier, amusements; recently refurnished and decorated; lift all floors; sunshine day and night in sun lounge free, hot sea water baths, hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms, lock-up and open garage in grounds, private, self-contained suites, or board residence; separate tables, excellent cooking and food; terms moderate; suites by arrangement. Tel. 030. Grams Sunclif, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH Arncott Hall
Tel.: 2050. Poole Rd
A comfortable Hotel at a reasonable tariff. Bedrooms fitted, Hot and Cold, gas or electric fires. Central heating. 2 tennis courts. Beach hut. Mr. and Mrs. F. Brown.

BOURNEMOUTH, Sandyknle Hall, Manor Road—Pleasantly situated in own grounds near sea, only 2 minutes from new church; hot and cold running water and gas fires in all rooms; garage; central heating; reduced winter terms from 2½ gns.; tariff

NR. BOURNEMOUTH, BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Combined attractions of country and sea; near buses and golf course; special terms for winter guests. MR. AND MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Longham, Dorset.

BRIGHTON, Claridge, 34 Oriental Pl., 2 doors sea. Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church CAPT. WALSH (ret.). 954611.

ABBOTSFORD HOTEL
UPPER MONTAGUE STREET
RUSSELL SQ., LONDON, W. C. 1. ENG
Adjoining British Museum, few minutes Tubes, Buses, Railway Stations; constant hot and cold water central heating; terms from 8/6, room, full breakfast, bath, light, attendance; night porter
Telegrams: "Abbotell—Westcent, London"

Beaulieu Private Hotel
South Norwood Hill, London, S. E. 25
Beautifully situated, 400 feet above sea level; 14½ acres of grounds; sports and flower gardens, billiards; easy access to City and West End. Central heating, gas fires in all bedrooms

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, BOLEBROKE PRIVATE HOTEL, Cantelupe Road — Moderate terms; near shops, golf station; 2 minutes sea; opposite Christian Science church.

BOURNEMOUTH PHONE 6238
BRUNDON SURREY ROAD
Charming House, completely modernized hot and cold water, gas fires in all bedrooms; peacefully situated on own ground including hard court, croquet, putting green; very easy access sea, golf, amusements, shops; excellent cuisine. Personal supervision Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Blamey

BOURNEMOUTH Wimbledon Hall
Derby Rd.
4 mins. Christian Science church; ideal situation, Nr. East Cliff; hot and cold water in all bedrooms; fine range public rooms; well recommended; reduced winter terms from 2½ gns. S. M. HORSPOOL.

Cumberland House Hotel
51 and 53 Earls Court Square, London S W 5
Pleasantly situated, comfortable, convenient; good food, hot and cold water, bed and breakfast 6/6, per day 10/6; residents from 2½ gns.; magnificent public rooms, billiards; readers of this paper welcome. Phone Flaxman 9830. Write for tariff.

DAWLISH, DEVON.
GRAND HOTEL (A.A. R.A.C.)
First-Class Family Hotel
Moderate Terms
Under Personal Supervision of the Proprietor and His Wife.
For tariff apply F. HUGHES.

DEVONSHIRE, PAIGNTON (Near Torquay) Board residence, 1 minute sea, personal supervision, terms moderate. MISSES ANDREWS Homecroft, Colin Road. Phone 8210.

EXETER, Dix's Field Private Hotel—Hot and cold water in all rooms; central; secluded; excellent cuisine. Resident proprietress: MRS. A. J. HUBBARD. Phone 4280.

FALCHEHAM HOUSE, Felpham, Sussex—Guest house, luncheons, teas, home-made cakes, sweets, etc.; Ashdowne. Tel. Bognor Regis 321.

FOLKESTONE, Olendower Hotel—Ideal position on cliff, sea view every window, excellent cooking; from 2½ guineas inclusive winter.

HINDHEAD, Punchbowl Inn (Temperance)—Warm and cosy, reduced winter terms; bracing; cooking and service excellent; vegetarians catered for.

KERRISDALE PRIVATE HOTEL
"Proprietress MRS. DAWSON"
4 and 6 Trebovir Rd. S. W. 5, London
Near Earls Court Station
Tel (Office) Frobisher 2564
(Visitors) Frobisher 2563
Terms from 2 gns. partial board

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel, 73 Mount Pleasant
Running water hot and cold in every bedroom
JACK MONTGOMERY Phone 3239

LONDON, Lansdowne House, 13 Lyndhurst Gardens, N. W. 3 (Tel. Ham. 0403) and 19 Craven Hill Gardens, W. 2 (Tel. Pad 7231); excellent accommodation with partial board from 2 guineas.

LONDON—BAKER STREET
Welbeck 3401
RICKENHALL HOTEL, 64, Gloucester Place, W. 1.—Gas fires, constant hot water, best English cooking; full or partial board; central, quiet.

LONDON, LURGAN HOTEL, 115 CROMWELL RD., KENSINGTON—Central all parts, lift to all floors, every bedroom hot and cold water, phones; central heating, gas fires; from 3 gns.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 19 PRINCES SQ. BAYSWATER, W 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors

LONDON, WINDSOR HOUSE, 16 Princes Sq., W 2—Excellent food, every comfort; from 45/- single, 4 gns double; low partial terms quoted BAY. 0742

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Regent Residential Hotel, 55-59 Osborne Road—Superior board residence, garden, garage, excellent cooking, also guest house at CULLERCOATS 43, Beverley Terrace; glorious view; lounge overlooking bay; separate tables; terms from £2.2.0 weekly

SIMLA COURT HOTEL
Offers every possible comfort and attention. Divan beds—gas fires—hot and cold water—radiators. Excellent food. 14 Dawson Place, London, W. 2. Bayswater 2782. From 2½ gns.

SOUTHPORT, CLIFTON HOTEL, Promenade—Fully equipped; centrally heated; electric lift; orchestra; garage; good golf center. Phone 4141. Grams, Marine.

SOUTHPORT, Dunrovan Private Hotel, 49 Promenade—Central h. and c. water and electric fires in bedrooms, select and comf. Tel 2737. Tariff PROUDFOOT.

SOUTHSEA, Sandringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea, sunny, balcony, good catering, lift; night porter. Phone Portsmouth 3843

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA, Abbotsford Private Hotel, 31 Warrior Square—Ideal situation, overlooking gardens and sea; personal supervision; moderate terms. MISS STRUTT. Tel. Hast. 385.

ENGLAND (Continued)

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA, Portland House Hotel—Comfortable winter residence; good fires, kept public rooms; gas fires bedrooms; good catering; good central position. Phone 957.

Three London Hotels
Near a Christian Science church
HOTEL SOMERSET
ORCHARD STREET LONDON, W. 1
(200 rooms)
HOTEL QUEBEC
OLD QUEBEC STREET, MARBLE ARCH, W.
(100 rooms)
THE SEYMOUR
15 SEYMOUR STREET, W. 1
(150 rooms)
Bedroom, Bath and Breakfast
9/- per day per person
Inclusive 15/- per day per person
or from £4.4 weekly

TORQUAY, Vernon Court Hotel—Sunny aspect, uninterrupted sea views of Torbay, overlooking promenade and sands; hot and cold water in bedrooms, central heating, lift, garage, terms from 3 gns.

TORQUAY, CROFTON HOUSE PRIVATE HOTEL—Quiet position near sea; hot and cold water, terms from 3 gns. weekly, brochure on application. E. S. & B. A. WHITE.

TORQUAY—Lovely house, own grounds, sea 5 minutes, tennis and golf near; moderate terms. SUNLEIGH, Livermead.

TORQUAY, SUNCREST HOTEL, BARTON—Delightfully situated in own grounds; 10 minutes bus service to all parts; near sea and golf; under personal supervision of resident proprietress. Phone 7632.

TORQUAY—ROBIN HILL HOTEL.
Sunny aspect, overlooking Torwood Gardens; central heating throughout, running water in all bedrooms, from 2½ gns., no extras. Proprietors: MRS. PRETTEJOHN AND MRS. HALE.

TORQUAY, YARDLEY MANOR PRIVATE HOTEL—Faultless cuisine and service, quiet position near sea and shops; hot and cold running water in bedrooms; personal supervision. MR. and MRS. R. T. BENTLEY.

TORQUAY—Board residence or apartments, 1 minute sea front and Downs; excellent cuisine, electric fires in bedrooms; moderate terms. MRS. CLOW, Ashley Rise, Babbacombe.

BABBACOMBE
TORQUAY, THE ROYLANDS PRIVATE HOTEL
Babbacombe's most charming hotel, always recommended, 50 yards to Downs and Sea, hot and cold, electric fires in bedrooms, irreproachable cuisine, garages adjoining, 100 cars; golf, boating, etc., every comfort; terms from 55/- inclusive.

WARWIC

Local Classified
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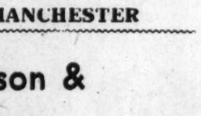

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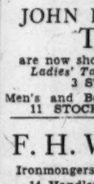

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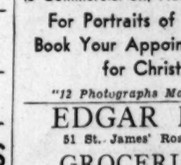

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(Continued)

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Daily Features

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bimbo

(The Country Gentleman)

New Smyrna, Fla.

EVERY now and then one finds that the story of Androcles and the Lion may not have been so far-fetched after all. There's the life history of Bimbo, for instance.

A few years ago in the little seacoast town of New Smyrna, Fla., a man who ran a small fish and bait store went out one morning near the mouth of Indian River for a day's try at his luck. He soon lost his interest in fishing for his attention was claimed by a young pelican with an injured wing.

The fish-store owner rowed close. He caught the bird, and after an examination decided that the wing had been badly bruised, but not broken.

Fishing ended. He took the pelican back to his stilt-like store on one of the piers, made a box for it, and a bed of straw, then fed it from his ice-box store of fish. He named the bird Bimbo.

It took some time for the wing to heal, and when at last it was in working order Bimbo had no desire to leave. He had learned his name, and the fact that the ice box was his food store. More than that, he had learned that if he waddled to the refrigerator, opened his mouth, rolled his eyes and squawked, he usually got a fish, particularly if a customer was in the store. So the youthful Bimbo began to watch for customers. More than that, the customers watched Bimbo.

Summer came. One day they called Bimbo in vain.

A week passed and a month. They called Bimbo no longer; it had been the old story of the wild, the storekeeper said. The summer passed. Autumn arrived. Then one morning, the storekeeper blinked as he opened up his shop. Two pelicans were swimming in the smooth water near the pier and one of them looked familiar.

"Bimbo!" he called.

There was a loud squawking of joy and a great splattering of water as Bimbo took off, circled the little store and at last came to a thumping landing on the pier. He ran to the ice box and squawked. He got his fish. Then he waddled forth upon the pier and began a system of cajoleries which lasted most of the day. At last the other pelican gained courage and came in. Bimbo had brought a wife with him. The fish-store owner named her Mary.

Several years have passed since then. Every summer Bimbo and Mary go flopping away to the great summer gathering place of the pelicans—Pelican Island. But when autumn arrives the first birds to come back to the mainland are Bimbo and Mary. They hit straight for the fish store and waddle to the ice box.

That morning's fishing of several years ago has had strange results. The identity of the store has changed. The human ownership has become more and more subjugated. It's "Bimbo's Store" in the minds of most of the inhabitants of New Smyrna and the hundreds of fishermen who annually gather there. Business has increased a hundredfold.

A thorn from the foot of a lion saved Androcles. A kind act by a fisherman, and a mullet down the throat of a pelican, is the modern version.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"The color of the foliage differs according to the season" (Miss M. T., who spots this sentence in a magazine article) — "Changes" or "varies" is better than "differs" in this construction. "Differ" carries the sense of "to be unlike," and really needs an expressed object of comparison. For example, "The colors differ" is satisfactory, for comparison is provided. "The color of the foliage in spring differs from that in the fall" is also acceptable.

Note that "differ" followed by "according" is a violation of idiom; "from" is the word we have come to expect when the intention is "to express unlikeness" (Webster's).

"I felt either of the three would be satisfactory" (Miss M. T.)—The big mistake here is that "either" is used when reference is made to more than two. "Any one of the three" is recommended.

Furthermore, we prefer "that" after "felt"; it avoids any sense of ambiguity.

"I know a candidate who, if he doesn't state his platform, his chance to win will be small" (Miss M. T.)—"Who" what? "Who" was intended to introduce a subordinate clause, "who will have a small chance to win" (or "whose chance to win will be small"); but "who his chance to win will be small" is nonsense.

What They Say

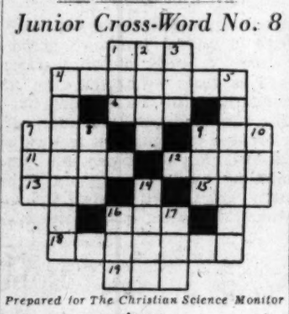
Temperance Development

"To develop the habit of temperance in individuals, to take up again the slow march of education—that is the real and fundamental approach to the problem of alcohol."
—*John D. Rockefeller Jr.*

Exchange

"The fundamental fact is, that nearly 2,000,000,000 persons in the rest of the world are longing for products of American mass production industries, and the natural development will be that the United States will produce those things for the world and take raw materials and specialist products in exchange."
—*Lord Lothian.*

Junior Cross-Word No. 8



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—To be able.
4—To offer for consideration.
6—Moist.
7—Armed conflict.
9—A bird is hatched from one.
11—Burden.
12—Story.
13—Month of the year (ab.).
15—Rodent.
16—To contend.
18—Walked in a dignified manner.
19—Born.

Down

1—This animal gives us milk.
2—Monkeys.
3—Word that expresses negation or denial.
4—Capers, as a horse.
5—Wales borders this country.
7—To court.
8—Track of a wheel.
9—Organ of hearing.
10—Obtain.
14—1760 yards.
16—Covered wagon.
17—To lengthen.

(The solution will be found among the advertisements.)

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: Man, apparently, is capable of inventing everything except a pipe that won't clog up and a waterproof curtain for a shower bath.

Humorist: According to an old Serbian superstition, bunches of garlic hung outside the house keep away undesirable visitors. Another method is to eat the garlic.

Boston Herald: That new elastic wool ought to be a useful innovation for men's suits, but a lot of us have been getting quite a long stretch out of the ones we've got on.

The Children's Corner

Teddy Bears Three

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOME is not home without a Teddy Bear, so one day Snicky went to live in Shirley's room. He is very little, very fat, and very blonde, with snappy round glass eyes that don't miss a thing.

Although he had the maid to play with now and then, life wasn't very thrilling for his woolly little self, so Shirley took him to meet Barney, the family cat. Barney looked Snicky over, walked around him several times, sniffed at him in real catty fashion—and then reached out with one paw and helped himself to a gob of fur right off Snicky's head! That was too much, so Snicky was rescued, and it was decided that a more suitable playmate should be found.

Teddy Bears are made of affection, so Snicky didn't strike back at Barney or grab a pawful of his fur, because he knew that Barney meant well—it was just his way of getting acquainted. Shirley thought the best

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Shirley Set Us Up in a Row on Her Bed.

kind of playmate for Snicky would be his twin, Sunny Bubbles—so then we were two. The only way we can be told apart is that Sunny has very bushy eyebrows and looks very wise, while Snicky is sparkling with mischief.

We romped all over the place, tumbled among the pillows, climbed everywhere we could get a foothold, and Shirley never knew where she would find us when she came in at night. We spent our time in one continuous round of sleep, chocolate and play. Everybody loved us and we just naturally loved them.

One day when we were shopping with Shirley, buying toys and things for Christmas, we passed a showcase of animals and heard one of them say, "Hello, fellows! Why don't you take me along?" When we turned around there stood Kim, half again as large as we are—dark brown, with lovely gray eyes, and, oh! so fat! Shirley couldn't keep her eyes off him somehow, so she picked him up under one arm—and then we were three.

When we reached home Shirley set us up in a row on her bed and we were given the grandest idea you ever heard of. She told us that we all had a reason for being wherever we were, and that our reason for being was to give to everyone we met just as much love as we could. Each day holds so many bits of kindness we can show, so much happiness we can give to people who might think the day dull and gray. In fact, we are so busy that we never miss Shirley when she leaves in the morning.

We have lived this joyous life for about three years, and we're going to share with you some of the fun we've had—at home, and on our trips to other parts of our big country. So watch for us, and we'll give you a good time!

SNICKY, SUNNY AND KIM.

[To Be Continued Next Friday]

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

159

Assuming that you are looking for Mr. Jones, you may probably be interested to find out the information which in all probabilities you may not have known that he was dark complected said the reporter. He was regarded as the best of any of the writers on our paper and only lacked one more year in addition to the time he served to have qualified for a pension

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Ad-O-Grams No. 47

Published Sept. 22

Answers:

1. Hotel Victoria
2. De Witt Clinton
3. Hotel Pearson, Chicago
4. Pequot Sheets
5. Califruit Company
6. Hotel Shoreland
7. Canadian Australasia Line

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E. Wingen, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
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H. H. Wilkinson, Philadelphia
C. E. Flaccus, Upper Montclair, N. J.
Mrs. G. Krabill, New York City
Miss L. I. Nicklas, Brooklyn
Mrs. F. W. Sharp, Pierrepont Manor
E. M. Browne, West Falmouth, Mass
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A. B. Swan, E. Providence
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Mrs. R. Wakefield, Mt. Rainier, Md
D. Owen, West Springfield, Mass.
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SCOTLAND

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(Continued)

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SCOTLAND

GLASGOW
(Continued)

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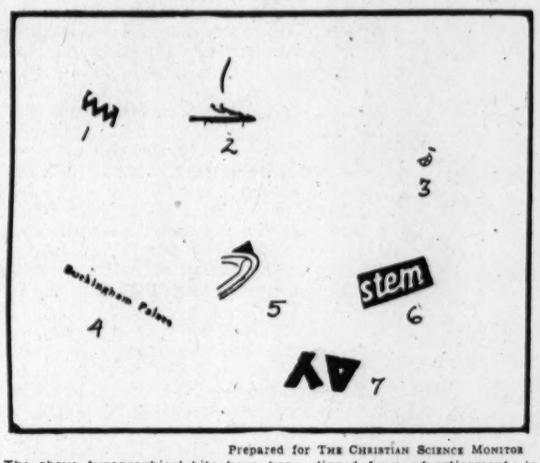
The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

I AM only one,
But I am one.
I cannot do everything,
But I can do something,
What I can do
I ought to do
And what I ought to do
By the grace of God I will do.
—CANON FARRAR

Ad-O-Grams

No. 51



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 51." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

In Lighter Vein

Commercial Candor

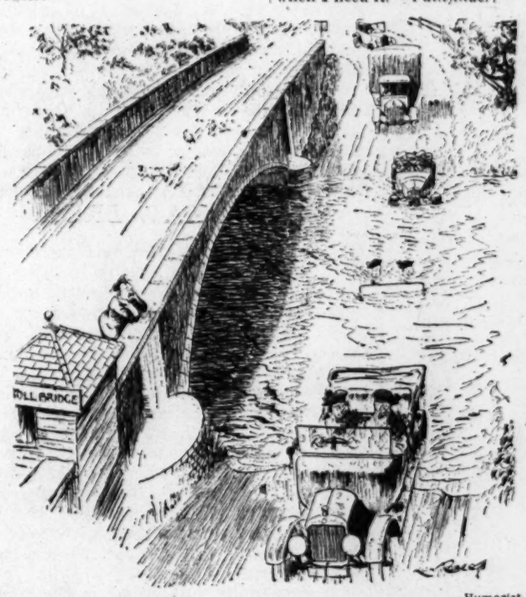
Prospective Buyer: "I should like to see a first-class reconditioned car?"

Proprietor (absently): "Me, too, brother."

Greatest Example

Teacher: "Unselfishness is voluntarily going without things we need. Give a living example of it, Johnnie."

Johnnie: "Me. I go without a bath when I need it."—*Pathfinder.*



—Humorist

There Was a Time When the Only Way to Cross the Auchterswithy Was by the Old Ford, But Now They Have the Toll Bridge.

Melba Had One, Too!

Dora was in the middle of her singing lesson when her mother arrived on the scene. After listening for some time she broke in:

"Ah—er—how is my daughter getting on? Do you think she will eventually make a great singer?"

The music teacher seemed at a loss for words.

"Well, madam," he said at last, "it's rather difficult to say."

"But you must know by now if she possesses some of the qualifications," said the girl's mother, sharply.

"Well, she's got a mouth," replied the teacher.—*Answers.*

Politics

Two political candidates were discussing the coming local election. "What did the audience say when you told them you had never paid a farthing for a vote?" queried one.

"A few cheered—but the majority seemed to lose interest at once."—*Pathfinder.*

Thrifty

Young Man (meeting his fiancée): "I say, dear, would you like to have dinner with me tonight?"

She: "I'd love to."

He: "Well, tell your mother I'll be over early."—*Pearson's.*

All Nature

Woodchuck

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MOST people like beans. So do woodchucks. In fact, a woodchuck can eat as many beans and as much cabbage and Swiss chard in one sitting (washing them down with the heart of the biggest watermelon in the patch) as mother would prepare for a family meal.

Almost everyone who lives in the country knows groundhogs or woodchucks by sight and many youngsters have had some that were quite tame. Usually "Tubby" is chosen for the pet's name; for Dallas Lore Sharp says: "He is very much of a tub. And he holds beans like a tub."

Tubby is first of all a rodent. His front teeth are about as sharp as two chisels. Then, too, he is a marmot, just as the prairie dog, the flying squirrel, and the whistler. These are all burrowing rodents with a squirrel-like "build," but much heavier and more thick-set.

East of the prairie regions of North America, woodchucks are the only marmots. When harvest time comes, they don't store away food for winter as the squirrels do; but they eat more than ever until they resemble big, fat tubs. Then they go to sleep far underground and stay there throughout the winter, or, as tradition has it, at least until Feb. 2. On that day "Groundhog Day," they are very popular, for if they see their shadows, they are supposed to go back to sleep.

J. S. P. of Port Jervis, N. Y., need not be concerned above the gray-brown groundhog living near his chicken yard, for Tubby is a vegetarian.

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Refrigerator Ice Cream

A woman who makes delicious refrigerator ice cream has found a way to sell the mixture for this refreshing dessert. She has a list of many families whose homes are equipped with electrical refrigeration. She calls some of these at intervals offering to deliver a sufficient quantity of her mixture to fill a tray or two. The demand is especially great on Saturday in anticipation of Sunday's dinner, and she is able to sell all that she can make.

E. H. H.

Home Secretary

Left sole provider for a young family, I perfected myself in secretarial work. Then I established an office in my own home— and hung out my shingle. I specialize in expanding and shaping club material —from data furnished me. Also, in editing and typing for market, articles and stories dictated to me in the rough.

Dependable service on my part is gradually increasing my clientele— and profits. And my vocation is no hindrance to my home-keeping.

Mrs. Jean O.

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In Europe

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Equality—The First Step

TWO questions are inextricably mixed up in the world's thinking about Germany's withdrawal from the Disarmament Conference. One is the program of Chancellor Hitler for "harmonizing" a new Germany. The other is German insistence on equality of armament. It has seemingly been impossible for either statesmen or peoples to view these issues separately.

Yet from the standpoint of justice—and that is the ultimate basis of international solutions—they have really nothing to do with each other. If the German stand on equality was just in the Bruening régime, it is equally just under the Hitler régime. A country of the size and importance of Germany has been kept in leading strings since 1918. Its sovereignty has been in a state of suspense. It has been bound by the most rigid regulation of its armaments.

No self-respecting state could for long endure such servitude with either willingness or cooperation. If it takes any mental effort for Frenchmen, Americans or Britons to appreciate this, let them try to imagine their own feelings were authority vested in other nations to tell them how many ships they could build, how many men they could arm, while the other nations retained perfect freedom in these respects themselves.

On General Sherman's statue in Washington may be read these words, "The object of war is a more perfect peace." This is a military man's concept. Even the military man's idea of a peace, however, was violated at the end of the military phases of the World War. Instead of "a more perfect peace" being made, war was continued in other forms. After the military decision, the allies kept up the pressure and put Germany through the added torture of a blockade. Then came the peace. What a peace! Mr. J. L. Garvin, well-known editor of the London Observer, called it a peace that passeth all understanding—a peace that would sow dragon's teeth over the face of Europe. It was such a peace. It still is such a peace. And the world is watching what the dragon's teeth are doing to Europe as the result of it.

Germany's program at the Disarmament Conference is neither rearmament nor disarmament. It is equality. And it is equality either in rearmament or disarmament, as the other countries choose to make it. The German bolt has brought the issue down from the clouds of formula making, where it has resided for so many years, to this bedrock of fact.

Europe will never have a chance of living at peace so long as it relies on force—force either to continue or to end the subjection of Germany. The nub of such a relation is fear, and fear creates more fear, till the last state is much worse than the first. Has it promoted confidence, for instance, to tie up Germany? Not at all, for, in spite of all restrictions, the allies realize that the Germans must rise to their feet again. Europe, it is true, may not be a peaceful continent after it has released Germany. But at least its conscience would be clearer. It is not too late to undo the wrong of fifteen years, and no problem inside Germany should be allowed to stand in the way.

This other question of recent efforts to "harmonize" a new Germany, especially in connection with the assaults on foreign nationals and the teaching of militant racial superiority, is serious enough. A wrong pitted against another wrong never made a right. The fear of Germany which is at the root of the servitudes imposed upon her is being joined by a distrust of Germany by people who have been her friends since 1918. Neither will be eliminated till a different tone takes possession of German policy.

Where can the fatal circle of fear be broken? Can the former allies abandon futile formulas and drive straight toward fulfillment of the one really pacific provision of the Versailles Treaty, the promise of progressive disarmament? In some quarters, notably in London, there are proposals for continuing to seek disarmament, even without Germany. Such action would improve the moral position of the former allies, but any actual disarmament seems improbable in the present atmosphere. One thing might clear the atmosphere—a restoration of German sovereignty. The fact is that equal rights for Germany cannot be permanently denied. If not granted now, they will have to be later. To grant them now might break the circle. It might turn attention from rearmament to the equality of obligation to disarm.

Liberal Victory in Colombia

RECENT municipal elections in Colombia added to those of May give the Liberals and their leader, President Enrique Olaya Herrera, a power and prestige not vouchsafed their party in almost a generation. Early this month in 600 out of 800 municipalities the Liberals won majorities; in May the lower house passed definitely under the control of the President's party; and though the Conservatives have numerical superiority in the Senate, a coalition of Liberals with moderate Conservatives and others assures presidential control even in that august body.

Thus the former Minister to the United States, whose election to the Presidency in February, 1930, was more a personal than a party victory, has the honor of receiving national ratification for his Administration. The election further maintains the record of Colombia as one of the few Latin-American states not to suffer a change in government by revolution during the last few years of stress.

Even though this nation has had in the more distant past its share of revolts and civil wars, most of them have been caused by sharp and sincere divisions of opinion over policies rather than because of conflicting personalities and personal loyalties. Rarely, if ever, has a Colombian Government been unseated by armed force, and though Colombian Presidents have used well-known Latin-American tactics for choosing and imposing their successors, both of the traditional parties have had full opportunity of governing the nation.

Whether a nation reflects the convictions of its leaders or the leaders embody the ideals of the nation, is difficult to answer in the case of Colombia. Two of her most powerful Presidents changed their political philosophies. The one, Tomás de Mosquera, in the middle of the nineteenth century, governed in his first term as a Conservative and in the second as a Liberal. Toward the end of the century, Rafael Núñez, who had been a radical and socialistic Liberal, came into power as an extreme Conservative. He it was who inspired the Constitution of 1886 by which Colombia is still governed, and who began the long reign of the Conservative Party, which continued from 1884 until the inauguration of Dr. Olaya on Aug. 7, 1930.

The elections recently held are essentially a peaceful revolution brought about in the finest democratic and Colombian traditions. The fact, however, that Conservatives in many cases remained away from the polls may give rise to difficulties later on when a united front is needed. Dr. Olaya, notwithstanding his party victory, has many domestic and international problems which can only be solved by the common action of all Colombians.

On the Sea of Subsidies

AMERICA'S merchant marine has been driven upon a lee shore of public opinion in a storm precipitated by the Senate investigation of ocean mail subsidies.

Disclosures of gross extravagance among operators of subsidized shipping lines, and a strong suspicion of even more serious mismanagement of federal financial allotments, have stirred up a wave of opposition that threatens to engulf the present system of government aid for shipping.

Indignation over intolerable conditions revealed in the investigation is forcing public opinion away on the wrong tack. For already disclosures of indiscriminate accounting of federal grants among certain corporate beneficiaries are being construed as sufficient reason for the abolition of the present subvention policy.

The Washington hearings furnish ample proof of the need for overhauling the present system. Yet for the present a satisfactory solution lies in so correcting abuses as to safeguard the public interest rather than in abandoning subsidies altogether.

The federal ship subsidizing plan is no hit-or-miss policy. It is a carefully worked out plan enacted into law as the basis of the Jones-White shipping bill. Its underlying objectives were to establish the American merchant marine on something like an equal competitive basis with overseas nations, and to assist private operators in taking over the management of some forty or so shipping services apportioned among the United States Shipping Board's war-time fleet.

The outstanding weakness in the ocean mail subvention policy lies in the fact that it has largely failed to develop the merchant service on a broad scale. In certain instances it has worked to good advantage.

The failure of the national shipping policy on the whole to develop the merchant service on a scale commensurate to the yearly outlay in generous mail contracts and cheap loans to shipbuilders is apparent. But the fault lies not in the intent in which the aid was made possible, but in the manner in which it has been utilized. The assistance was designed as a potential investment, but in practice it has proved in too many cases a costly dole. Instead of stimulating private enterprises, it has conspired to deaden initiative.

Whether this vital phase of the subvention system can be satisfactorily solved is a question which commands the careful consideration of those who hope to see the entire policy fall by the board at the next session of Congress. Perhaps the national shipping act could be so amended as to place a practical premium on efforts by private operators to utilize their subventions under a strict but reasonable range of requirements.

Certainly this would do much to appease the indignant taxpayer who provides the means to stick a $66,000 stamp on each pound of mail transported by certain private operators. To amend the present system on the basis of "the Government helps those who help themselves" would assure the taxpayer something nearer his money's worth.

Those who advocate abandonment of American ship subsidies fail to appreciate the economic handicaps resulting from competition with merchant fleets of other nations. The relatively higher costs of shipbuilding, maintenance and operation prevailing in the United States, due chiefly to a higher standard of wages, raise a practically insurmountable barrier which only federal subsidization thus far has effectively minimized.

Opposition voiced by overseas competitors against American subsidies has been long and loud. Yet in spite of its apparent shortcomings, the United States shipping policy has helped to keep one-third of the nation's foreign trade moving in American vessels. The abandonment of federal subventions would mean the end of the American merchant service. And with the whole world riding a wave of economic nationalism, America cannot afford to intrust its foreign trade and the development of new markets beyond the seas to the trade interests of its competitor nations.

The storm which centers around Washington has given rise to a hasty "abandon ship" call. But on sober second thought, public opinion may find it wiser to stand by the subsidization policy, at least until some economic disarmament is agreed upon and other nations drop their subsidies. Perhaps a dry-docking of the plan at the next session of Congress to scrape off some of the present costly barnacles, and a few other necessary repairs, may be sufficient to put American shipping back on an even keel.

Overdoing Health Propaganda

SELDOM, if ever, has a medical journal been more outspoken in its denunciation of much of the propaganda now being disseminated in the name of health than is the Ohio State Medical Journal in an editorial in its current issue.

Many persons will heartily agree with the editor of that medical publication that "loose talk and unsound thinking in efforts to educate the public on health and medical matters have been on the increase during the past five years."

Also, many will welcome its further statement: "The reaction to the overdose of health propaganda which has been given the public by overzealous, but perhaps sincere, advocates of health education has caused many who have looked into the question to stop, look and consider whether it would not be wise to rationalize this important phase of public education."

As evidence of the dubious approach to the whole matter taken by some of those who are recognized leaders in public health activities, it points to a recent editorial in the American Journal of Public Health along the same line.

That journal points to the vast amount of medical and alleged medical information given to the public by the daily press, and states that "some people have been frightened," and that "there has been at least a tendency to make the public 'disease conscious.'"

Sir Thomas Horder is quoted as saying that "concern about high blood pressure is one of the chief factors in maintaining it." Also, propagandists for the early diagnosis of cancer are charged with having exaggerated somewhat to put the point over, and to enlist the sympathy of the philanthropists.

When state or local health boards, using public funds but dominated by the "regular" or allopathic medical societies, conduct a nation-wide propaganda by radio, by public platform, school talks, circulars and the press to implant the slogan, "Go to your doctor," one is impelled to inquire what other profession or branch of a profession is so favored by the use of public funds to drum up trade for it.

An enterprising health commissioner in New York City said a few years ago, "The Department of Health stands ready and always has been ready to act, really, as the advertising agent for the private practitioner." Against such an attitude it is pertinent to ask to what extent it is fair—if at all—to employ tax revenues raised from all the people in kinds of health propaganda which for the most part merely advertise a certain medical group.

Curtailed Communications

SINCE literature has been called the most democratic of the arts, it is perhaps not surprising that an inquiry in London as to the shortest letter ever written should find candidates among the unknown and anonymous as well as among the great and famous.

Not that the great and famous are entirely missing. Some letters, like Lamb's, are as humorous as anything to be found in the English language; others, like Pliny's account of the eruption of Vesuvius, are still read nearly 2000 years after they were written. Letters, in short, may be distinguished for levity, brevity, or longevity; and important names are to be found in all three branches.

It has, for example, been recalled that Sir Herbert Tree, the actor-manager, returned an exceedingly bad play to its author with the words, "My dear sir, my *very* dear sir," while Lady Dufferin is said to have replied to the invitation, Will you dine with me on Wednesday? with the concise message, "Won't I?" But this last letter is not really self-contained; it does not explain itself as does that brief communication sent in the eighteenth century by a young married woman to her husband at the Court of Versailles, "I am writing to you because I do not know what else to do, and end my letter because I do not know what to say."

It is not in English, however, that the most concise effects can be gained. English cannot rival Julius Cæsar's statement after one of his campaigns, *"Veni, vidi, vici."* Yet perhaps the shortest and neatest message ever devised was the work of a British subject, though it was in Latin, and was never sent. This was the dispatch which Punch suggested that Sir Charles Napier might have used to describe the results of his great victory of Miani in India. What could be more succinct or informative than *"Peccavi"*—"I have Sind"?

Editorial Notes

A committee has been formed in London with the purpose of representing in Parliament the interest of pedestrians. It would seem, however, that many motorists are willing to give a pedestrian a boost.

Now that a device has been invented which automatically shuts the radio off when the telephone receiver is lifted, perhaps the telephone company can look for a marked upturn in business.

Fort Lupton, Colo., where no relief will be needed during the coming winter, because crops have been abundant and work plentiful, looms out as a "white spot" well ahead of the first snow.

Another evidence of a century of progress: Cartagena, Colombia, where buccaneers docked occasionally a little more than a hundred years ago, is spending $3,000,000 to modernize its port.

Shorter Hours on the Farm

A Rural Woman's View of Controlled Agriculture—Production and Leisure

THE NRA movement in our towns is recognized by everyone as a means of shortening hours and giving more time for leisure to the city people. However, many people do not realize that the Farm Allotment Plan offers the same opportunity for leisure to the farming people. In a government bulletin just off the press, entitled "A Balanced Harvest," Secretary Wallace explains this very clearly. He says:

> At base, the plan is a practical business measure. It ought to be presented to the farmers of this country as such. But if the farmers take this plan and make it work, it will have more than dollars and cents consequences. The Farm Act can be made to bring to farming people not only a balanced abundance, but a more balanced leisure and a greater opportunity for individual growth.
>
> We have worked too hard in this country. We have believed that leisure is wrong. There was a reason for this. In old days the utmost activity paid manifest returns. Those returns often were dearly bought. . . . The new social machinery which the Farm Act sets up offers us a chance to moderate our efforts and increase our gains. I believe that overwork does not pay, either in money or in any other sense. We shall learn as individuals to value and to improve ourselves. We shall see that it pays to sow less, and take better care of it, and take better care of ourselves and our children. We shall learn to rest part of our land, and to rest ourselves part of the time.
>
> I am thinking particularly about the farm women in this connection. They have had a hard time. The men have worked hard, too, but hardly within so wearisome and narrow a cycle of routine. I believe that all who take the offer of this Farm Act out to the people will do well to explain to the women as well as to the men how a controlled crop production, a retreat from surplus acres and from surplus toil will give the whole family not only more money but more time in which to live.

I do not believe this phase of the Farm Act has been sufficiently stressed. Too many farmers are looking only at the dollars and cents involved. I appreciate the fact that Secretary Wallace has been a real dirt farmer. Only a person having lived in direct contact with farm life could know farm conditions as Secretary Wallace describes them. Yet we all know it is all too true. Seventy years ago our country was involved in internal strife and warfare, with the freeing of the Negro slave the main issue. The war was fought and won; the Negro was freed from slavery. But no one seemed to realize that the white farmer was even then in some respects as much a slave as the colored man he fought to free. The American farmer is today a slave to his work, to the care of his livestock, to the cultivation of his acres.

* * *

Many of us feel that we can take a vacation only once in several years; we cannot attend lectures, shows, or even church services because of chores to be done; we cannot even steal an extra half hour's sleep in the morning but must be up with the sun. And why? Because our forefathers did it; because we would not feel we would be true farmers to do any other way. And yet many of us are handling many times more acres of ground and many times more head of livestock than our forefathers before us. Just as we have expanded production without providing for the necessary expansion in marketing, so we have expanded labor without providing for the necessary expansion of leisure.

And yet we have only ourselves to blame. The city people for years, because of advantages brought to them through coöperation and combination of industries, have taken advantage of more hours of leisure and better utilization of such hours. And now the NRA proposes to give them still shorter hours, with adequate compensation, leaving them still more time for recreation of all kinds.

Now for once the farmer is being given an opportunity equal to his town brothers. The American Government proposes an arrangement to pay the farmer for working less hours, or, in other words, through a processing tax to purchase a crop he does not go to the trouble or expense of raising. And yet the shocking thing is that the one big objection to our farm allotment plan is the fact that the Government stipulates that such land must not be put to a cash crop in competition with our surplus markets. In spite of the fact that our agricultural colleges have been begging for years for the farmer to give our ground a rest; that it has been proved on government experimental plots that summer fallowed ground will return larger dividends with less labor and expense than will land cropped year after year.

* * *

Many a farmer who professes today to be strongly against our farm allotment plan would readily take the government bonus handed him, would cut his wheat acreage without a murmur; but when it comes to signing his name to a paper saying that he will not put a certain number of acres to a cash crop, he immediately accuses the Government of trying to beat him out of his rights and accuses the Government of trying to run his affairs. I have even heard it said that Secretary Wallace's plan cannot succeed, that it is too new, that it favors certain classes of people, and that it is contrary to the spirit of our American people. They are wrong. The fundamental aim of crop control dates back 1900 years ago, when the Galilean Prophet talked with the poor debt-burdened and work-harrowed farmers of Galilee.

He said, Therefore take no thought, saying, What shall we eat? or, What shall we drink? or, Wherewithal shall we be clothed? for your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things. But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

The soil of America should bless our farming people and not bind them soul and body. The farmer of America should have ample time and leisure to enjoy God's great out of doors and not be blinded to the beauties of nature by toil and drudgery. The American farmer should have his feet firmly planted in the soil of our great American farms, but his head and heart should be above the earth. The American farmer has the advantages offered him of more leisure and a freer life and he has his choice of freedom or slavery. After all, it is up to the individual farmer.

V. T.

London and Londoners

By DICK WHITTINGTON

Lloyd George At Sculptor's

WHILE Mr. Lloyd George worked on his War Memoirs at Churt, Mrs. Marguerite Milward modeled him. He drew the sculptor's attention to his own likeness to M. Briand, the French Prime Minister during the war. Mr. Lloyd George said that when he walked with the French Minister, the backs of their heads were seen to be just alike. The reason for it, he thought, was that Briand was a Breton and he a Gaul, and there is a great similarity between the two nations, even to their language.

Mrs. Milward found great charm and naïveté in the British leader's face. His hair was always untidy. He was never still, which did not bother the sculptor for she could turn her model about, but she sympathized when Mr. Lloyd George said that he could not pose for a photograph and that artists had a bad time with him. He gave her four short sittings, and at the end of each would say: "Can I go now?" or "Haven't I been a good boy!"

* * *

Chamberlain 'Too Tidy'

Mrs. Milward found Mr. Austen Chamberlain, whose model she has just finished also, the exact opposite, as a sitter. He sat so still that the sculptor told him that he need not do so. He replied: "The least I can do is to sit still. I ought to be able to do that!" When Mrs. Milward remarked that she found it difficult to do his portrait because he was "too beautifully arranged," he laughed and said that he "could not bear a hair out of its place."

* * *

London Poet For Harvard

Laurence Binyon's dream of devoting himself to poetry has not entirely come true, although he has been appointed to a Professorship of Poetry at Harvard. For forty years the poet has been working at the British Museum, and he is now retiring from the charge of the print department.

"It is called a Professorship of Poetry," he said, "but it has to be interpreted in the broadest possible sense. Harvard likes to vary it. T. S. Eliot lectured last year on 'Poetry and Criticism,' and one of my predecessors gave a set of lectures on Rembrandt. I am lecturing on Asiatic Art. Poetry will come into it, for it will not be from an historic or purely æsthetic point of view. I am not learned; I have not much to say about poetry."

* * *

The Modesty Of Binyon

Poetry has much to say about Binyon, however, although in his characteristic modesty he does not think that people in America will even know the poem which has been more quoted than any other in England since the war:

> At the going down of the sun and in the morning
> We will remember them.

His prose is as beautiful as his verse; there is natural music in his phrasing, although he said that it gives him no pleasure to write prose. When he comes back from Harvard he means to live on the Berkshire Downs and write poetry.

* * *

Archæologist's Simple Needs

Mr. Leonard Woolley's preparations for his winter's "dig" at Ur of the Chaldees are very simple: some muslin to stick round objects found in the ground, and which would otherwise fall to pieces when lifted; Japanese rice paper, which has the advantage of being almost transparent, for the same purpose; paraffin wax and cellulose solution for hardening and sticking; about 250 photographic plates, and drawing materials and instruments for the architect.

Mr. Woolley, who is going for the twelfth year on behalf of the British Museum, and the Pennsylvania Museum, to excavate the records of the people who lived at Ur in 2800 B. C. and earlier, does not believe in "multiplying resources." Very little cleaning is done to the objects discovered, on the dig; they are just lifted and packed because of the shortness of the season. It becomes too hot to work there after 4½ months, but during that time the working day begins when the archæologists get up and ends when they go to bed.

Mr. Woolley has taught a native how to photograph the records in the ground, which is no easy matter when, for instance, an interior is wanted forty feet underground, across which is a shaft of light which has to be shut out. Mr. Woolley has nearly 2000 photographs representing every period of his discoveries.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Anti-Vivisection

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Local authorities in Nashua, N. H., have been asked to save stray dogs and cats for experimentation in medical laboratories. Largely through the efforts of the New Hampshire Anti-Vivisection Society and its friends, Mayor W. H. Sullivan and Chief of Police Irving T. Goodwin, have given orders for all such animals to be electrocuted. This affair has directed public attention to the subject of vivisection. People are asking, "Why do you object to vivisection? Would you not sacrifice a dog to save a child?"

To this last question there is, of course, but one answer. But it must be proved that the child might be saved.

High medical authorities tell us that vivisection has as yet, produced no knowledge of real value, i. e., Dr. Ferguson, past president of the Royal College of Surgeons in London; Dr. Lawson Tait, one of the greatest of English surgeons, and, in this country, Dr. Van Ruypen, Surgeon-General of the United States Army.

Again, our opponents contend, "If dogs could speak, they would say, 'Sacrifice us, and save yourselves.'"

Undoubtedly, if it were just a question of giving up life. But days and weeks of torture, ending in certain death, would give the noblest of us pause. Should we expect more of dogs than of men?

Cardinal Manning says, "No claim of science, nothing, can justify such horrors." (Description of these horrors may be found in medical journals. Vivisectors are judged out of their own mouths.)

The human race has no right to knowledge gained through torture of even the least of God's creatures.

Greenland, N. H. LOIS DREW BECK.

Liquor Politics

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A dry friend, writing from Portland, gives this interesting sidelight on the recent vote on repeal in Maine:

"At the polls I was accosted by a young woman with a wet thirteen-name list. I said I did not care for it, as I was dry. 'Perhaps you'll change your mind,' said she. 'Not a chance!' said I. As I went inside, someone thrust a supposedly dry list into my hand. When I got in the booth I discovered that that list had a dry head cut from the dry list and pasted above the thirteen wet candidates. I immediately got in touch with dry headquarters, and a lawyer, after investigation, went to the city manager, and the fraud was stopped.

"How many were deceived by the trick is unknown. I went to the polls about 11.30, and it took time to stop it. Presume it was going on all the morning."

Evidently the leopard, in spite of assurances to the contrary, has not changed its spots. L. C. JAUNCEY,

Cambridge, Mass.